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The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

OCTOBER 15, 1944



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Kelway's Exquisite. 8.5. Large, fragrant, bright rose-pink flower, with stamens prominently displayed, adding a golden hue. Midseason.	25.00
Lady Alexandra Duff. 9.1. Large, delicate pale pink fading to white. Midseason.	28.00
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28.00

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Festiva Maxima. 9.3. Early. Immense-flowering, pure white, flecked with crimson.

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Kelway's Glorious. 9.8. Large, fragrant, double blooms of pure white. Buds open slightly pink. Late midseason.

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40.00

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35.00

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

VOL. LXXX, No. 8

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

THOSE OLD TREES.

In these hurried and busy days, when we admire some fine old trees towering above homes or landmarking the countryside, how often do we think back to the planters who gave us those beautiful specimens to enjoy?

In many communities the local nurseryman can tell you much about those old trees, because he has an interest in and love for those monuments, visualizing perhaps that some such may endure from the saplings he sells.

On many nurseries indeed are to be found such fine old specimens, planted perhaps by forebears of the present owners.

The summer meeting of the Indiana Association of Nurserymen was held under the welcome shade of such a large American elm, at the nursery of C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport. "The setting was ideal for our gathering on such a hot August day," wrote R. Morgan Smith in the association bulletin. "On one side was a beautiful hemlock hedge about six feet high. This hedge was planted forty years ago. At the back was another sheared hedge of spruce, about the same age. Near by was an American carpinus, or hornbeam, with a spread of about sixty feet — a magnificent specimen, the largest I have ever seen. These trees were planted by the late C. M. Hobbs, who probably never thought that someday under that particular elm would be gathered in convention a group of his fellow nurserymen, many of whom he knew in life. I am sure he would have felt happy over it. It is too bad we cannot live long enough to see the results of our labors. So when we do plant a tree it is well to look ahead and try to select varieties that are long-lived and locate them in spots that are favorable to their longevity."

IN THE BLACK BOOK.

The basis of a speech which he has made before scores of business clubs forms an article by Elmer Wheeler, being widely distributed, in which he tells about a little black book in which he carefully lists all discourtesies, insults, impoliteness and bad service rendered him by business today under the excuse that "there's a war on." He says he got the idea

The Mirror of the Trade

from a taxi driver who overheard a discussion of the courtesy of a hotel doorman.

The great American public is generally forgiving, and the number of persons who actually keep records in a little black book is small, but there are plenty who will retain a mental record after the war of some of the outrageous discourtesies and impositions on the part of little-minded persons who find the war a convenient excuse for their selfishness and rudeness.

Granted that some customers are exasperating and do not temper their demands to the exigencies of wartime, we must recognize that the rank and file are accommodating and alive to the requirements of the situation. All types of nursery firms dealing with the public have found that to be true.

Whether or not customers are aware of the particular way in which the war affects our own business, courtesy should still be the watchword in all dealings. Only an extremely shortsighted person can fail to realize that the shoe will be on the other foot not so many seasons hence, and then the good will we have maintained with our customers through the war era will be of golden value.

Whether or not your customers carry little black books, they will remember courtesy and consideration in these times. If you are short of stock and cannot offer your usual service, show your customers that you are long on patience and courtesy and can give them with a smile.

PAPER SHORTAGE ACUTE.

There will be no immediate relief in sight as far as the critical paper situation is concerned even after V-day, War Production Board officials recently stated. The general paper and paperboard shortage and high demands for paper products will continue probably for ten months after war in Europe is over.

It was explained by Harold Boeschenstein, acting director of the WPB forest products bureau, that pent-up commercial and industrial demands will be felt by manufacturers and consumers after Germany capitulates or whenever WPB limitation orders in other fields are lifted. In addition, there will be a large domestic need growing out of reconversion and the reintroduction of

many civilian products which are restricted at the present time.

Essential military and civilian paper requirements in liberated countries must also be met. Demands for packaging materials will be increased by the military program for the transfer of material from the European to the Asiatic theater of war. A great deal of this material will have to be repackaged.

DID YOU SEND FOR THEM?

In a recent A.A.N. newsletter members were told about a working kit which would be sent free upon request to the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., 1319 Eighteenth street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Of a group of ten A.A.N. members recently meeting, only two had sent for the kit. One was an enthusiast on conservation. The other was a school board member and spoke enthusiastically as to the value of the kit for grade school children.

Most interesting of the items in the kit are several booklets, profusely illustrated. "Paul Bunyan's Quiz" contains 225 questions and answers about the forests. "America's Forests" presents a brief historical discussion of forestry in this country. "Trees for Tomorrow" tells about protecting the trees which will provide tomorrow's lumber. "New Magic in Wood" is a brief presentation of the products chemists have derived from wood.

In addition, the kit includes maps that show where we grow our trees, charts that indicate the products of American forests, educational material and suggestions how all these things may be used for a better community appreciation of the forest products industry.

While anyone with a genuine interest in trees will welcome this material, it can be of greatest effect in its application to our citizens of tomorrow. While it is true that 1,120 schools in 390 Illinois cities have requested these educational aids for classroom use and 161 libraries of the state have the publications on hand, there is a much wider opportunity, in every state, to give our school children some knowledge of the trees and forests of the country, so that they will grow up with adequate appreciation of the living plants about them and the resources of their country. Nurserymen should certainly be as concerned with this opportunity as are lumbermen.

Foundation Planting vs. Spatial Planting

By Thomas J. Baird

The modern planner subjects to critical analysis all practices and customs which have become established and accepted through long usage. Whatever holds up under this analysis is kept. The rest is discarded or revised. In this spirit let us look at typical present-day "foundation planting" forms (Fig. 1).

First, why foundation planting? The usual reasons given are to hide the defects and to improve the ap-

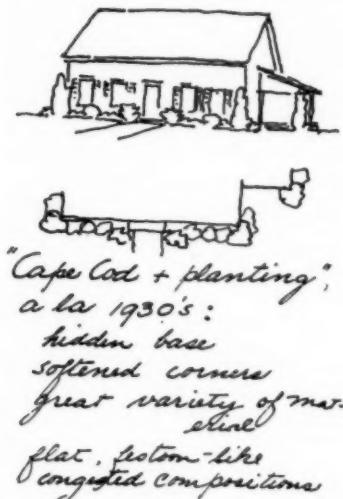


Fig. 1.

pearance of a building; to create composition through framing, background, etc.; to tie the building to the ground; to add interest by the use of various plant material. Accordingly then, the practices have evolved of hiding the base of the building, of softening its harsh corners with plant form, of obtaining composition generally by creating greater height of plant form at the corners of the building, and festooning down to final emphasis at the entrance; and of planting many varieties of form across the facade for interest.

How well do these practices accomplish what they set themselves to do? Does emasculation of a building by hiding its junction with the ground and by softening its corners improve its appearance or make it less "unsightly" (a term much in vogue in the circles of "pretty-pretty" landscape planners where a large percentage of building is so branded)? Does the placing of a plant or two on each corner successfully tie the building to the

ground? Is the facade of a building with its broken fenestration an appropriate background for a variety of plant form and color interest? How successful is this festoon-like composition which likewise requires plants of varying heights and variety?

There are a constantly growing number of planners (modern architects, landscape architects and planters) who are decidedly dissatisfied by what they term these same "backward practices." They believe these practices have crystallized from originally questionable premises into a set of inflexible formulas which are blanketly applied by anyone and everyone with the assurance that what is created will have the stamp of aesthetic approval. These forms have thus come to repeat themselves over and over again, with extremely little variation, sometimes in deciduous material, but more often and more aggravatedly in evergreen material, until they and the term "foundation planting" are now practically synonymous.

Let us therefore go back beyond these practices and questionable premises, whatever they may be, and start from the beginning: Why foundation planting?

There is probably general agreement that, in the final analysis, the primary reason for planting about a building boils down to the integrating of two elements, (1) building and (2) surroundings. The aim is to make the building seem to belong to the environment and to make the environment seem to accept the building. This is usually, though

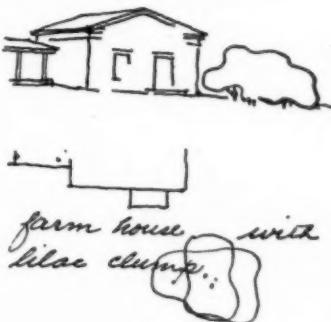


Fig. 2.

certainly not universally, accomplished through the use of plants—trees, shrubs, ground cover, vines—which then reduces the problem to a satisfactory plant-building relationship welded into environment.

Two rather common and always satisfying examples can be cited to illustrate. Almost everyone can bring to mind some old farmhouse, in the front yard of which stands somewhere a large clump of lilac. Again, those who live in the east are familiar with the occasional example of a comfortable Colonial home well placed in ideal arrangement with a single fine old near-by tree spreading out above the house (Figs. 2 and 3).

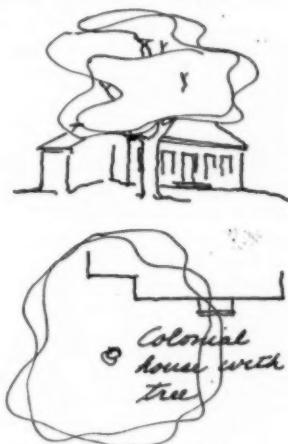


Fig. 3.

What do these two examples have that is at once so simple and so complete? It is strikingly apparent, upon analyzing either one, that there seems to be not the slightest effort exerted in either case toward tying the building into the environment, toward improving the appearance of the building with close-up planting, toward creating composition across the facade or introducing varying interests in form and color. Yet fit they do, and actually seem to have grown that way through time. What exists is an indigenous interrelationship between two mutually equal elements, the first being a worthy representative of nature, the second a worthy representative of building. The interrelationship is a cooperating, not antagonistic, interdependence between the elements involved. Each element brings out the qualities of the other without in any way subduing its own identity, and the union becomes a spatial harmony of plant-building relationship. The original and final aim of all "building-into-environment" has been accomplished with disarming directness and simplicity.

There evidently existed in the mind of the planner, from the start, due consideration for both plant and building. Now the present-day planting technique which is under criticism has never, and will never, reach this simple and effective plant-building relationship. It is, in fact, retarding progressive planning in both architecture and landscape and will continue to do so just as long as the following points (brought out by these illustrations) are not recognized: (1) Sympathetic attitudes toward building and structural forms, (2) sympathetic understanding of plant material or, more specifically, plant sociology. This is a direct accusation of those whose business is in dealing with plants, but the statement can be made in general that, in dealing so closely and intimately with the physical needs of the individual plant, sight has been lost of the broader picture of the plant's habit of growth in nature. Grouped under the second point are: Recognition of the casual form of order found in nature (as contrasted to formality), and understanding of the spatial relationship of objects in nature—or, more comprehensively, understanding natural form.

Regarding the first point:

Buildings are built upon the ground. To date, building construction knows no other way. Likewise, since building's function is to enclose living space by walls, there must obviously be corners. The modern concept of truthfulness of expression accepts these facts. "Building upon ground" and "building terminating in corners" are recognized as logical, direct forms. It finds no need for camouflaging straightforward, basic fact. That a weighty mass of building comes down upon a mass of flimsy restless planting, rather than upon solid ground, smacks of twisted values, as does likewise the feeling that the strong structural junctures of two walls on a corner be softened in indefiniteness of plant material. Today's reborn recognition of honest structural forms raises the building once more to the dignity it demands in any cooperative plant-building relationship. This is the dignity it held in both the farmhouse-lilac example and in the Colonial-house-tree example illustrated earlier. Both buildings stood out essentially free of plant material, corners exposed, junctures with earth exposed, construction placed upon solid ground.

This is a sore point to the contemporary builder who, after specifically designing his house into the ground, finds the client influenced by someone who, for lack of under-

standing of building-into-environment integration, nullifies all efforts toward integration through ignorance of the aims sought. Just as it is necessary that there be plant-building relationship, so likewise there must be planter-builder relationship with the common goal defined.

But it so happens that in the typical foundation planting, consideration is refused not alone to the building, but to the planting as well.

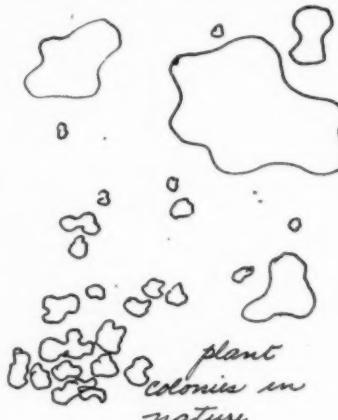


Fig. 4.

This lack of feeling for plant growth brings us to the second point. To know man presupposes some interest in human sociology; in the same way, to know plants means familiarity with plant character as displayed in plant groups in nature; e.g., plant sociology.

In their natural state plants soon establish groups or colonies of their own kind as, for instance, colonies of gray-stem dogwood, sumac, cedar, thorn, hemlock, etc. These colonies vary according to kind. Some are loose and sprawling like thorn and cedar, displaying the character of the individual plant above those of the

usual to the group. But in their natural state all kinds develop their own colonies with their own particular habits of growth (Fig. 4). These different colonies at times interrelate with one another in clumps or masses, but seldom do they interrelate individually, and in the more healthy and orderly aspects of nature they are practically never found to be jumbled together singly or in twos; e.g., one or two sumac, thorn, dogwood, cedar, hemlock.

Yet the type of foundation planting in question follows not at all in the spirit of orderly natural arrangement, but instead represents far more closely this jumbled, disorderly and unhealthy phase. Planting arrangements, stiff and artificial in feeling, are strung out in a thin thread across the building front, displaying nothing of the three-dimensional casual fashion characteristic of natural colony composition. The plant material, instead of being restrained to one kind or, space permitting, two or more kinds, broad and interrelated in mass, is so varied in form and variety that at best the results can appear but spotty. With this faulty selection of material and arrangement of planting, it is next to impossible to bring out any of the natural beauty of the plant material, for there are too many varying forms artificially maneuvered into too small a space.

In the farmhouse-lilac illustration the simple plant mass spells natural lilac growth, one characteristic unit of lilac form and material. If the aim of the foundation planting is building-into-environment, one finds here, again, a fusion of two entities: (1) A simple dignified example of natural plant growth already in environment, spatially related to (2) the building, to produce the environmental unity wanted.

This spatial relationship between building and plant or between masses in general is not some vague sixth design sense understandable to only an initiated few. It is found to come naturally to people when they consider plants and buildings in terms of their mass forms. An experiment was tried with a group of college students on this point to determine whether people relate objects three-dimensionally (in terms of space and depth) or whether they think two-dimensionally (in facade-like, stage-like, flat terms).

Simple blocks were used, one large block and two identical smaller blocks, all to be related in any aesthetic composition the individual desired. In practically all cases these blocks were placed in some sort of

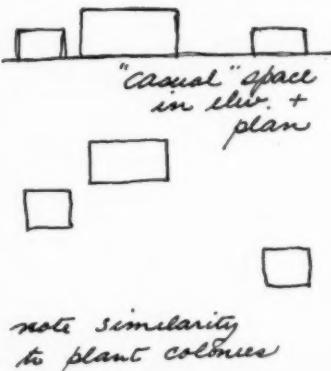


Fig. 5.

colony; some are compact and undulating like gray dogwood, subordinating the character of the individual

loose or spatial composition with at least one, and usually all, standing free of each other and building into compositions of varying heights, widths and spaces (Fig. 5). In place of the two smaller blocks, the students were then given two sponges of approximately the same size and were informed that the larger block represented a building and the smaller sponges were plant material, the problem being now to relate building and plant in aesthetic composition. Two sponges, rather than one, were used to encourage those who might tend to plant formally; however, it evolved that not more than about ten per cent developed the formal arrangement which is usually the most popular choice among plantsmen. The rest all tended to develop the casual mass relationship so universally found in nature itself. A large percentage re-created the original block composition, maintaining with a fine consistency which was not anticipated that a composition, if satisfactory in block mass, should therefore be satisfactory in any similar massing of other materials. About one-third (perhaps influenced by current planting practices) brought the plants in closer relationship to the building than were their first block relationships, but almost none brought both plant masses into direct contact with building, as would be done in accepted practices.

In other words, when considering the plant-building relationship as one of interrelated forms, the quality of depth or space between these forms was instinctively desired. This space was greater than the mere amount adequate for mature development of a plant beside a building. The plant

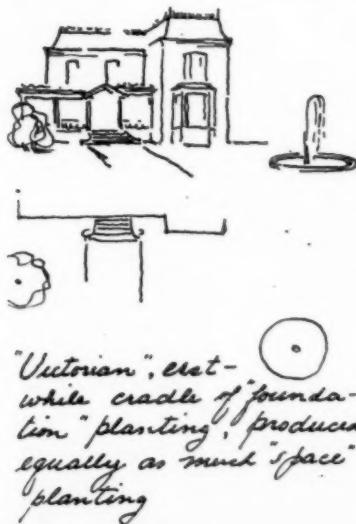


Fig. 6.

mass actually stood away from the building mass, as in the farmhouse and Colonial house examples. It would seem that only where association with present habits of planting was strong was this desire for space discarded for the flatter two-dimensional composition so universally practiced.

The results of this little experiment seem to illustrate that if the problem of building-into-environment were presented in its basic terms to the average client, he would

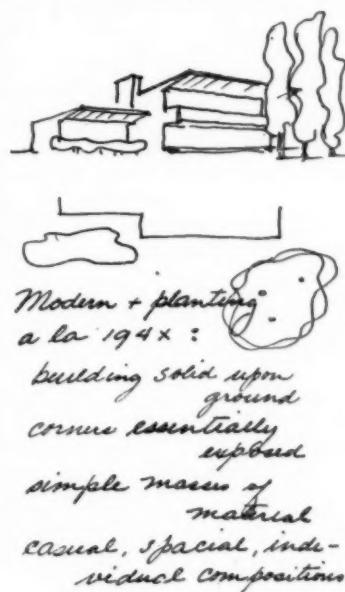


Fig. 7.

solve it far more directly, more naturally and more successfully than do many of our nurserymen, plantsmen, architects and landscape architects today, who are relying upon "foundation planting" practices. More specifically, it illustrates that:

1. When not confronted with precedents and rules, the client apparently will give the consideration and dignity to the building which it requires in the plant-building relationship and will not attempt to hide corners and base.

2. Instinctively, the client senses a mass relationship between building and planting which immediately necessitates a plant mass large enough to relate itself to the building mass. In smaller buildings this may be but a specimen, in larger buildings a clump; there can be no fixed rules.

The experiment did not determine reaction on one point: What would have been the popular choice of plant material which composed the plant mass? (This brings into the picture the natural and logical desire for flower and scent interest, intro-

ducing another distinct problem, dooryard planting. This problem, however, must not be confused with the building-into-environment problem, and therefore is not considered here.) The plant varieties composing these masses would undoubtedly follow in feeling the character of similar plant masses as found in orderly nature; e.g., all of one variety or, if using varying varieties, clumps chosen to complement one another, like hemlock and ground hemlock in nature translated into lilac and dwarf taxus in house planting.

3. Instinctively as is to be expected in contemporary society, the client inclines toward the casual relationship of masses (again as found in nature) not the formal artificial and obvious.

4. Lastly and most important of all, because it includes all the other points, the average client, given the opportunity, thinks in terms of space and depth.

This then seems to be the situation: If the client is ready to accept a change in planting forms when approached intelligently upon the subject, and if the modern planner, turning his efforts to better and more integrated planning, already wants this change, the question arises whether there is adequate reason for continuing a way of thinking which is bucking this thing called progress. Total nursery sales cannot enter into the picture, for the shift of emphasis is not so much on numbers of plants sold as on planting arrangement and choice of plants most serviceable to this spatial approach.

One of the foremost architectural magazines stated a few months ago that the postwar client will not want a prewar house, for he has been conditioned by advertisers, planners, etc., to expect something better. The landscape planters who are abreast of this movement for improved living know definitely that the modern planners do not want prewar landscaping. It will be but a matter of time till the client, seeing something more suitable, will not either. It would benefit everyone concerned if all understood what were their aims:



Fig. 8.

Integration of building (or indoors) and environment (or outdoors), functionally, aesthetically, spatially. The best way to do this is to accept and understand building and environment.

CHARGE PIKES WITH FRAUD.

Silas, Ernest and Charles Pike, seedsmen and plantsmen at St. Charles, Ill., were last month reported indicted by a federal grand jury at Chicago on charges of fraud. The news report, which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of September 30, was as follows:

"Three brothers operating at St. Charles, Kane county, have defrauded 1,500,000 flower lovers out of \$300,000 in dimes through a scheme of selling 'surprise packages' of seeds by mail, United States Attorney Woll charged yesterday. The brothers are Silas, Ernest and Charles Pike, owners of the Sunnyside Gardens, and most of their victims are women, the district attorney said.

"The Pikes were indicted by a federal grand jury before Federal Judge John P. Barnes on twenty-three counts charging them with using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

"Woll and Richard J. Finn, assistant prosecutor who investigated the case, said thousands of complaints had been received by the Post Office Department.

"Victims, the prosecutors said, received cards addressed to 'Dear Flower Lovers,' and offering six silk handkerchiefs, twenty-five beautiful flower bulbs, a seed catalog and a \$1 surprise package of flower seeds for two dimes and eight penny post cards addressed with the names of other flower lovers.

"From February to July, it was charged, the Pikes mailed three million cards and received a response of one and one-half million orders, each accompanied by two dimes fitted into slots on a penny post card.

"The Pikes' promotional offer said that orders placed within two days would be rewarded with two beautiful house plants, in addition to the handkerchiefs, bulbs, catalog and a surprise package.

"Most of the 'customers' complained they did not receive the handkerchiefs, bulbs, catalog or surprise package of flower seeds.

"After several weeks, some customers received their surprise package, which consisted of four small envelopes with a few seeds, Woll said. Some of the seed was identified as cactus. Customers who wrote to the Pikes asking for the rest of their order sometimes received replies

that the war interfered with filling all requests, it was charged, but that for an additional \$2 for tulip bulbs they would have a 'golden opportunity' of receiving premiums of silk handkerchiefs."

Silas W. Pike, who died in 1934, erected greenhouses at St. Charles in 1887. At the time of his death, three sons continued the business. In 1939 the firm name of S. W. Pike-Seedsman was changed to Pike Bros., Seedsmen. In January, 1940, the Rural New Yorker reported that fraud orders had been issued by the Post Office Department against "S.W. Pike, seedsmen; the Globe Seed Co., the Best Gardens, Middle West Supply Co. and their officers and agents as such, at St. Charles, Ill. We have had considerable complaint against Pike and the Best Gardens, particularly as to the character of their seeds and the failure to send same after receiving the ten names requested."

AVOID WINTER INJURY.

Fruit growers usually remove the grass from immediately around the trunks of young trees in late autumn in an effort to reduce injury by field

mice. The practice should be continued, but after the grass is removed soil should be replaced around the trunks of the trees to maintain the soil line at the original level or even an inch or more above, in order to decrease the chance of winter injury.

Resistance to winter cold is built up in exposed portions of the tree during the autumn months. Relatively little resistance is developed in the portions of the trunk below the soil line. When this area of the trunk is exposed in late autumn or early winter, it is then too late for hardening to occur. As a result, portions of the trunk exposed late in the season are susceptible to injury by low winter temperatures.

In peach orchards, where the soil is often mounded in treatment with parathion for the control of the peach tree borer, care should be exercised to prevent weathering away of the mounds through the winter months. However, in spring they should be leveled so that the eggs of the peach tree borer moth will be laid low enough on the trunk to permit convenient treatment that season. The best time for leveling of mounds is usually during the month of May.

Coming Events

MIDWINTER CALENDAR.

So that meetings of other state associations may be scheduled with as little conflict of dates as possible, the following list of midwinter meetings announced to date is published, with the request that the secretaries of other organizations send notice of any additions as early as possible:

December 4 and 5, 1944, Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis.

January 2 to 4, 1945, Western Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo.

January 3 and 4, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee.

January 9 to 11, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago.

January 12 and 13, Iowa Nurserymen's Association.

January 18 and 19, Ohio Nurserymen's Association.

January 25 and 26, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Grand Rapids.

February, West Virginia Nurserymen's Association, Charleston.

hotel, and early reservations are requested, which should be sent to the Radisson hotel, 75 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION PROGRAM PLANS.

Program plans are well under way for the convention of the Western Association of Nurserymen to be held at the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo., January 3 to 5, 1945. R. P. White, secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, will have a prominent place on the program. Another high light will be one of the popular talks of Dr. L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University.

A special treat is in store for those who attend the banquet, which will be held on the evening of the second day. Dr. Herbert J. Rinkel will present his "Symphony of the Four Seasons," a colored motion picture with appropriate music.

Arrangements have been made for George Catts, secretary of the Kansas City chamber of commerce, to give the address of welcome.

On the program committee are Charlie Williams, Lawrence Wilson and S. R. McLane, all of Kansas City.

MINNESOTA SETS DATES.

The Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association will hold its nineteenth annual meeting December 4 and 5, announces R. N. Ruedlinger, secretary. The place will be the Radisson

Build Cheap Tree-Planting Machine

Especially designed for use on cultivated land of heavier soil types or in light sod on fairly level, sandy land, a new tree-planting device has been perfected at the Bessey nursery on the Nebraska national forest, near Halsey, by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The machine is at present being used in farm planting operations in those sections of the state where trees are being distributed under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary act. Under this act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the various states in producing and distributing forest trees in the establishment of windbreaks, shelter belts and farm woodlands upon denuded and nonforested lands within the cooperating states. Thus, over the nation, many million young trees are annually distributed for farm planting from the state nurseries by their forestry departments or comparable agencies.

Originally constructed by Ferdinand Naber, a service employee at the nursery, the machine was built with particular attention given to the need for a light, relatively inexpensive device for use in planting these shelter belt or windbreak strips on farms. A modification of a heavier one which had been earlier developed by the Forest Service for planting in the Nebraska sand hills, the new machine is easily handled and adaptable to a varied terrain. The whole outfit weighs only about 500 pounds and can be readily transported from farm to farm in a light truck or pickup.

The frame of the machine is a dis-

carded, horse-drawn corn lister in which the original plow beam has been replaced by one having greater strength and which can be readily used behind any farm tractor. To this beam or drawbar has been attached a modified, lister-type moldboard; attached also to the beam, just back of the moldboard, is a trencher similar to the old horse-drawn types used for many years in tree planting on this national forest.

In operation one man plants the trees while seated on a trailer-like attachment, mounted on two weighted, packing wheels. He feeds the seedlings by hand into the opening between the two side plates forming the trencher. The latter can be run at a depth of twelve to fourteen inches, and as the machine is pulled along by the tractor, loose soil falls in about the tree roots. The packing wheels then pack the soil about the roots as the trees pass between these wheels.

The man planting is kept busy when feeding the trees into the trench, at intervals of about six to eight feet, when the tractor is pulling the machine at the rate of two and one-half to three miles per hour. Reasonably accurate spacing can be had by using a clicking device on the wheels of the lister. Hardwood seedlings up to about twenty-four inches high, or conifers of the sizes usually planted, can be used satisfactorily. With one man driving the tractor and another planting the trees in plowed land, from 600 to 1,000 trees per hour can be easily planted and, in favorable short stretches, possibly a tree per second. In some soils it has been

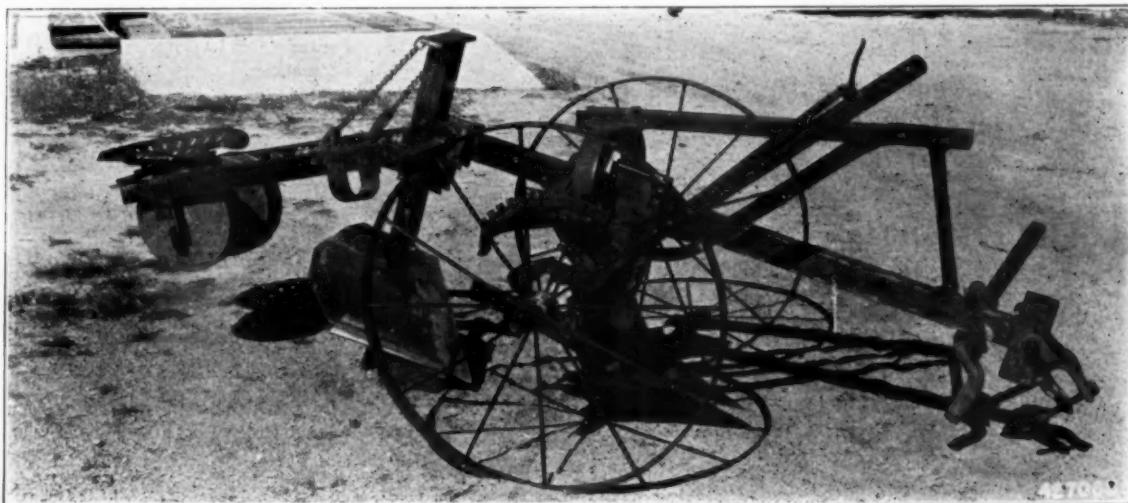
desirable to go along the rows back of the tree planter in order better to pack the soil by a sharp thrust of the heel placed alongside the tree, or to straighten any trees that may not have been set perpendicularly.

When used in light sod, or where trash in any considerable amount is present, it has been found desirable to widen the distance between the wheels by putting extensions on the axles. The wider spacing permits the trash or sod enough space to pass between the moldboard and the wheels.

The machine shown in the illustration was constructed largely from materials salvaged from the scrap pile, as was the lister frame. The axles and boxings for the two packing wheels require machining, and acetylene welding and some blacksmith work are, of course, involved in making the machine. The particular outfit shown cost about \$50 to build.

Not shown in the illustration, but part of the planter's regular equipment, is an iron extension frame to support a galvanized basket. This is mounted on the machine just behind the left-hand wheel. In it are packed the 200 to 400 conifer seedlings usually planted, about a 20 to 30-minute supply.

Although quite inexpensive and easy of construction, it is felt that this type of machine probably lends itself best to cooperative ownership among a group of farmers or by the farm bureau in any county. If the latter, it would be loaned out to its members for use on a definite schedule. It is understood, according to informa-



Side View from the Front of Naber Tree Planter, Designed for Planting Seedling Trees in Plowed Ground.

tion from the Nebraska state extension forester, E. G. Maxwell, that several more of the machines are to be built, to be assigned for individual or groups of counties.

POSTWAR BANK CREDIT.

How business, and especially small business, can obtain the credit it may need in order to finance an anticipated thirty to forty-five per cent increase in peacetime production and sales as compared with 1940 is the subject of a handbook, "Bank Credit: Your Postwar Program and Your Banker," issued by the Committee for Economic Development.

The postwar small business credit commission of the American Bankers' Association is sending the book to all the approximately 16,000 banks in the United States. This will supplement the nation-wide distribution through C. E. D.'s 2,000 community committees in all parts of the country, as part of a campaign to bring local businessmen and bankers closer together.

The book was prepared by the C. E. D. financial advisory committee, of which Hugh H. McGee, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co., New York, is chairman, and spells out this committee's slogan, "Think out loud with your banker."

In his foreword to the pamphlet, Mr. McGee, addressing himself to the businessman needing postwar credit, says: "Talk with your banker frequently; think out loud with him; give him your confidence; develop his confidence. That is the simplest, quickest and easiest way to obtain the credit you may need to carry out your postwar program."

Among the subjects covered in the handbook, in view of the special

credit problems expected to result from great peacetime business expansion after the war, are the nature of the businessman's relation with his bank, the kinds of loans banks can make, other sources of temporary credit and sources of permanent capital and long-term credit.

The handbook may be obtained through any of the 2,000 C. E. D. community committees, not from the New York office.

NAME ROSE FOR McFARLAND.

September 24, 1944, marked another milestone in the life of Dr. J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa., his eighty-fifth birthday, and in keeping with that event a new rose was named in his honor September 22.

The christening occurred in Dr. McFarland's office at the Mount Pleasant Press building and in the presence of H. L. Erdman, president of the American Rose Society; Prof. R. C. Allen, secretary of the A. R. S.; Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa., by whom the new rose will be introduced; Rev. W. Emory Hartman, minister of Grace Methodist church, Harrisburg, of which Dr. McFarland is a trustee, and other interested members of the American Rose Society.

The new variety, to be called Horace McFarland, was originated by Charles Mallerin, Verces, France. Mr. Pyle provided a great vase of the new rose, as well as vases of two other varieties named for Dr. McFarland. The first one, also originated by Mallerin, is known as Editor McFarland; the second, a Howard & Smith introduction, is known as The Doctor.

The new member of the trio is a vigorous grower and free bloomer. The color is distinctly unusual in

roses and may best be described as a buff-salmon or yellowish-red. Up to the time of the christening the new rose was referred to as "the miracle rose" and is notable as being distinct from other roses in commerce at this time.

In the illustration are shown, from left to right, Prof. R. C. Allen, Dr. J. Horace McFarland, H. L. Erdman and Robert Pyle. The new rose is shown in the vase at the right.

SEMMES NURSERIES SALE.

The Semmes Nurseries, Semmes, Ala., were sold under sealed bids by the alien property custodian, and the bid of \$156,267.67 of Clint McDade, Chattanooga, Tenn., was accepted. Transfer of title to him was made September 14. The business will be continued without any change in policy or personnel. C. R. Stephens will continue as manager of the business.

Mr. McDade is well known in horticultural circles as a hybridizer of hemerocallis and iris over a period of the past twenty years. He is also a collector of rare plants and flowering shrubs, having explored many sections of the southern and eastern parts of the United States, as well as many parts of Europe and Central and South America for unusual plant material. People from every state in the Union and many foreign countries visit Rivermont, Mr. McDade's country home near Chattanooga, Tenn., to see the flowering cherries, azaleas, Oriental magnolias and other fine plant material every spring.

Mr. McDade operates a commercial orchid-growing enterprise on Signal Mountain, Tenn., known as Rivermont Orchids. During the past few years two complete orchid-growing establishments, consisting of the Foerster and Jacobies collections, have been added to Rivermont Orchids.

Luther Coffin, business associate of Mr. McDade at Chattanooga, and C. R. and C. E. Stephens, of Mobile, contemplate purchasing an interest in the Semmes Nurseries as soon as arrangements can be completed.

AFTER spending a pleasant summer at Long Beach, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Baker, Sr., returned to Fort Worth, Tex., early this month.

SAM D. TANKARD, JR., secretary-treasurer of the Howard-Hickory Co., Hickory, N. C., is back on the job and hopes soon to be in good shape, though still taking it easy after spending the past summer recovering from attacks of sciatica.



Name New Rose in Honor of J. Horace McFarland.

Methods of Killing Weed Trees

By George M. Fisher

Nurserymen, farmers and other landowners often find it necessary to get rid of trees in places where they are not wanted. Many acres of farm lands, old plantations and cutover areas are overrun with overgrown or scrub weed trees of little or no value.

Such species as Osage orange, hawthorns, elms, blackjack and other scrub oaks, wild cherries and plums may be classed as weed trees when they are out of place or unwanted. Weed trees are especially objectionable in pastured areas, because of their tendency to spread and shade out desirable forage plants. Some trees are also classed as inexpedient if they harbor certain rust diseases which often spread to plants useful to man.

Most of our weed trees, largely scrubby varieties, are prolific sprouters, and cutting them off provides but temporary relief. Complete eradication requires, in addition, prevention of sprouting and coppice growth, which may be an expensive and difficult operation.

Of the various methods used in the past to prevent sprouting, the surest was to pull the stumps. This treatment was slow and expensive, especially with smaller-size trees, and it cannot be overlooked that stump pulling disturbs the soil cover and destroys valuable humus, and on even slight slopes may start erosion.

Girdling has long been used for killing trees; hacking on a continuous ring around the tree severs the cambium tissue. This is a slow process, as the unsightly, dying trees usually live for two or three years after the operation. Girdling is best used on large trees in forest stands, as small trees generally sprout heavily below the cutting line.

In May, 1942, L. J. Pessin, ecologist for the United States Forest Service, made a comprehensive report on successful proved methods for poisoning certain southern scrubby weed trees. Pessin found from well promoted tests that the most successful and cheapest method of poisoning consisted of injecting sodium arsenite into the roots or stems. Most of the trees so treated died in a relatively short time.

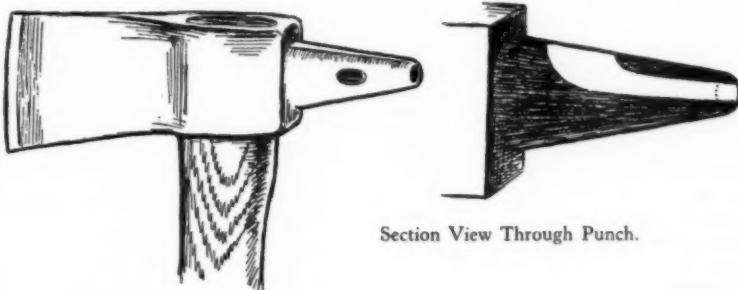
Reporting on some other methods tried, Pessin showed some effectiveness in cutting the trees off just below the surface of the ground, underneath the root collar. He also found that

by a sort of girdling process, that of removing a strip of bark around the base of the tree at a distance about one foot above the ground, fairly successful results occurred. These methods are to be recommended only where it is unsafe to use poison because of the excessive cost and detailed work required.

The report of Pessin's served to stimulate much additional experimentation by various agencies throughout the country to establish the value of the poisoning methods. Several state forestry organizations and extension services set up tests for the methods with weed trees of their respective

od of application has been found best. Pour two or three ounces of the carbon disulphide solution into small holes extending down eight to ten inches in the soil, and immediately pack and tamp the holes. In light porous soils the fumes from this chemical will penetrate down to a depth of four to six feet, killing through the roots of the plants being treated.

Various sodium chlorate preparations, such as recommended for destroying noxious agricultural weeds, have been used as tree killers, being sprayed on sprouts arising from stumps. Because of their high inflam-



Ax Head Showing Location of Punch.

states, and all have reported successful results with poisoning.

Before the sodium arsenite method was generally introduced, the eradication by poisons of certain undesirable suckering plants, such as poison ivy, mulberries, poison oak and others, was in some localities accomplished by applying carbon disulphide to the soil where the plants were growing. This chemical cannot be used where ornamental plants are grown, as it will kill all plant and animal life existing in the soil treated. Also, it is very inflammable and has to be used with caution, as well as being quite expensive in quantities.

Carbon disulphide is advantageous in not injuring the soil permanently, or causing the soil to be sterile for as much as two or three years after applications, as happens when many of the chlorate weed and brush killers and common salt are used. Except in very moist or heavy soils, the fumes from carbon disulphide will escape in about two or three weeks, and the soil is again clean and fresh for all planting.

Where the use of carbon disulphide is desired, the following meth-

mability, however, these poisons are usable only under limited conditions, and for applications into trees by injections they have been found less effective than sodium arsenite.

Of interest to those who are continually fighting poison ivy will be the chemical ammonium sulphamate, just recently put on the market by DuPont under the name of DuPont weed killer, or Ammate. It is noninflammable and nonexplosive, has only a temporary sterilizing effect upon the soil and does not injure the bark of trees with which it comes in contact. The recommended treatment with this chemical for poison ivy is one pound of the herbicide to one gallon of water, sprayed over an area of 10x10 feet. The solution must be kept off other valuable foliage.

Sodium arsenite, in all of the collaborating tests of the past several years, has been found the most effective poison for killing trees. There are several methods for application of the poison, but the one that seems to be in most common usage, that of pouring the mixture in holes, will be described here.

The materials to use in preparation

of the poison, in the proper strengths, are: Forty pounds of white arsenic, ten pounds of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) and fifteen quarts of water.

After the first two dry ingredients are mixed thoroughly in a metal can, add the water slowly with constant stirring; this latter operation usually requires an hour or so, with considerable heat being given off, accompanied by boiling. These mixing operations must be done outdoors, and extreme caution must be taken not to inhale any fumes, which are very poisonous at this stage. The sodium arsenite mixture finally obtained is a clear, heavy, syrupy liquid.

An alternate solution, quickly prepared, is suggested when dry sodium arsenite is available. To make a solution of dry sodium arsenite and water, mix it at the rate of three and one-half pints of water to one pound of dry sodium arsenite powder. Use a large glass container for this mixture, placing the powder directly into the water, shaking well until all of the powder is dissolved.

The safest and quickest way to inject the poison into the tree is to pour it into a small hole, made by punching or boring. If the poisoning job is of any great size, it is advisable to have a specially designed tool, particularly when treating such trees as Osage orange, hawthorn and honey locust.

A type of tool which will do the job effectively, as well as being easily made by a blacksmith, is shown on page 11. It can be described as a light single-bit ax, having a hollow punch attached to the back of the blade. One stroke of the tool made with the back side of the ax blade takes out a core of wood, leaving a hole an inch or so deep. Each stroke made forces the core from the preceding stroke out of the punch. This type of tool will be found much faster than a brace and bit.

The poison is best put in the holes with a long-spouted oilcan, avoiding excessive spilling, which is important if livestock is in the vicinity. Injection of the poison mixture into the tree just above the ground line, or root collar, is much more effective than higher up on the trunk. Stumps of freshly cut trees and sprouting stumps are treated in the same way as standing trees.

Place from one to one and one-half teaspoonfuls, or the equivalent, of the poison in each hole. One hole is sufficient for trees smaller than five inches in diameter at the stump. Two or three holes are required for trees up to ten inches on the stump, and four

to six holes for 18-inch trees, and so on in proportion. From tests conducted in corn belt states, it was found that the months of November and December were the most effective for treatment in that region. Trees not completely killed in the first coverage may be treated again the following year, preferably in the early winter.

It has been found from one source that in an 8-hour day two men working together under favorable conditions can poison approximately 600 trees averaging six to seven inches in diameter at the stump, by the method described above, through the use of a tool developed especially for this purpose and pouring the poison in the holes. One gallon of solution will kill about 600 trees of the above-mentioned diameter.

Sodium arsenite is extremely poisonous and should be handled with utmost care. After using the poison in any stage, the hands should be washed thoroughly with soap and water, and no foods should be touched without this being done. All equipment and materials should be kept out of reach at all times and containers should be plainly marked as to their poisonous contents, and not used for any other materials.

Poisoning is best recommended for areas closed to grazing. If the method is used in grazed areas, in pastures or woods where livestock is present, these areas should be closed to all grazing or livestock use for at least a week after the last poisoning treatments. The eradication of weed trees in pastures will not in itself mean that a good pasture is going to result. Certain pasture improvement practices must follow the removal of the undesirable trees, since the condition of the land where the trees stood is not generally favorable for the development of good forage plants.

MEDAL FOR GARDENERS.

A design of the late Victor D. Brenner, one of the world's outstanding medalists, whose miniature sculpture is exhibited in art museums throughout the world, was selected by the National Victory Garden Institute for the state award medals in the national Green Thumb contest. The Brenner design titled "La Terre," shown in an illustration on this page, depicts a French peasant in the field and symbolizes the eternal worker in the soil.

There are two silver medal awards in the junior division of the state awards and one in the senior division. State prize-winners are eligible for the grand national awards, also.

The grand national award is a \$500 war bond to the national winner in an elementary school, and a \$500 war bond to the national winner in the high school class. A \$1,000 war bond is offered the national grand prize-winner in the adult class. To qualify, each contestant must have entered a completed Green Thumb record book with the victory garden chairman or local sponsors before October 1, 1944.

ILLINOIS TAX SAME.

Because some nurserymen have been concerned about a recent bulletin of the retailers' occupation tax division of the Illinois Department of Revenue, Miles W. Bryant, secretary of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, has issued a bulletin to members assuring them that no change has been made in the regulation in recent years. The nurseryman or landscape man who installs a landscape contract for one of his customers is responsible for the sales tax for the entire amount of the contract, including both the furnishing of material and the cost of labor for installing the material, unless the labor for installing the material is set up as a separate item in the contract.

BECAUSE of ill health, Robert Wayman, Bayside, L. I., N. Y., is discontinuing business at the end of the season. He will move to his home in Florida permanently.

C. BURTON FOX, active during the 1920's in the landscape and nursery business at Tulsa, Okla., and subsequently consultant for the park department there, has incorporated the Ozarks Plant Farms, Inc., Springfield, Mo. Several prominent Springfield citizens have purchased stock in the new company. Mr. Fox states that a retail nursery business will be begun this autumn, and growing will be started next spring at a farm near Springfield.



Medal for Victory Gardening.

Observations on Novelty Plants

By C. W. Wood

When one examines a representative lot of American plant catalogs, it becomes apparent that many nurserymen are asleep to the fact that the demand of the modern gardener is for novelties. Something unique in color, shape or size, something entirely new, is the cry of garden makers now. Of course, there is still a demand—and a healthy one, too—for the old favorites, and that is as it should be, because they would not be favorites if they were not reliable under ordinary care and showy in the garden. Notwithstanding the fact that these are the bread-and-butter merchandise of most hardy planty nurserymen, growers are missing splendid opportunities for profit when they overlook the craze for novelties.

That there is a strong demand for the unusual in hardy plants will become apparent by a few minutes' talk with almost any nurseryman. One plant grower complained to me recently that horticultural writers were the curse of the nursery trade. It rather took me off my feet, because I do not a little horticultural writing myself and I always thought that I was being helpful to gardeners by calling their attention to good novelties and to nurserymen by smoothing the way to more plant sales. But this gentleman asserted that the ravaging about rare and hard-to-get plants in amateur garden magazines was causing an insistent demand for plant material which was not easy to get. I felt rather badly about it at the time, for he was so earnest in his wailing, but now that I have had time to think over the matter, I am less concerned with his plight than I am with the fact that so many of us are blind to our opportunities. Much unusual material is available to anyone who will spend a little time to search it out and learn the tricks of growing it. Why, then, should one waste sympathy on a grower who sticks to hollyhocks and pansies, because they are easy to get, rather than take the trouble to find the unusual things, and wails because his customers ask for the novelties?

I admit that not all material mentioned in current literature is available at the 5-and-10. If it were it would no longer be novelty merchandise and would consequently not be of interest to us in the present connection. But most plants that find their way into garden magazines

yield themselves to persistent search. That fact was forcefully brought to my attention in recent correspondence with a grower who has not been in the trade over five years. He tells me that he has brought together more than 200 kinds of unusual plants in that short time, not over a score of which are to be found on the grounds of the average grower, and that in face of the present labor shortage. It might be thought that a venture of that kind could not be made profitable at this time, but I suspect that the man who operates that business is making as much in monetary returns as most growers with an equal investment in stock and plant knowledge, to say nothing of the added pleasure a real plant lover would derive from such a venture.

With these few introductory thoughts out of the way, I should like to set down a few observations on some unusual plants which have added to my income through the years. Not many will be found in the first catalog consulted and some may need quite a little searching for, but I shall include none that is impossible of attainment to the grower with ordinary connections and sources in this country and abroad. I shall make no attempt to serve them up in alphabetical or other order, but rather they will be selected from my notes on profitable items as they appear in a journal which I have kept for years.

Kniphofias are a two-point crop that growers of hardy plants cannot well afford to overlook. In the first place, the demand for plants of unusual torch lilies is indeed heavy, making them one of the most profitable of present-day items. Then, again, the sale of cut flowers is an item not to be overlooked. A glance through current catalogs of national advertisers will reveal a great wealth of new hybrids, most of which are excellent additions to any collection. A majority of them are still rare enough to find a place in our present enumeration, but rather than take space for them at this time, I refer you to the catalogs, so that we can devote a little time to a few species, most, if not all, of which should be available in seeds from English growers soon after the war drums are silenced.

Two little known red species are *Kniphofia nelsoni* and *K. tyroni*. The first is somewhat dwarf, from eighteen to twenty-four inches, with

bright red flowers; the other is a little taller, two to two and one-half feet, and has flowers somewhat like those of the old favorite, *K. uvaria grandiflora*. However, there is a sharper distinction between the red and yellow of its flowers. Two early-flowering sorts are found in *K. pauciflora*, light yellow, and *K. quartiniana* (*praecox*), orange-red, with the bottom half yellow as the flower fades. *K. macowani* and *K. mirabilis* are two kinds somewhat out of the ordinary among the torch lilies. The first is quite dwarf, with orange-red flowers on foot-tall spikes; the latter is known as the annual *kniphofia*, because it blooms quickly from seeds, often the first year from an early start. For that reason, it holds much promise for the grower with greenhouse facilities.

Little known plants are the symphyandas, albeit they are mostly worthy subjects. Anything that will bloom in late summer is worth while, and that the symphyandas will do. All kinds that I have grown come readily from seeds (and seeds of many kinds are available) and prefer light sandy soil in sun or shade. They belong to the campanulaceae. *S. armena* is an 8-inch plant with purple, campanula-like bells all during late summer; *S. hofmanni* makes a bushy plant a foot to fifteen inches high and hangs out its white bells over a long period; *S. pendula* is a semi-trailer, seldom over five inches, with creamy-white flowers. However, the last two named are biennials and consequently need annual sowing in the nursery, though the gardener need never be without them after they once become established in their self-sowing ways in the garden. *S. wanleri* makes erect neat little bushes from four to six inches tall, whereon are spread purple flowers. It is perennial and quite permanent. You may search list after list and find none of these plants. Why, I do not know. If experience here is a good basis for judgment, they should make money for most neighborhood growers.

As much as fifteen years ago I grew a giant gas plant which I thought would surely make an impression on American gardeners, but I fail to find it listed in any current catalog. Seeds of it, *Dictamnus albus caucasicus*, were listed by at least one English firm before the war and will probably be there after peace comes. It is little more than a glorified form of the popular gas plant and may be had

in both the reddish-purple and white colors common to *D. albus*. Instead of the 2-foot growths of the ordinary form, *caucasicus* gets up to four feet in height, with flower spikes twice as long as the common kinds. It also has larger leaves. Seeds of all *gas* plants are slow in germinating and grow slowly during the first two or three years. As spring-sown seeds rarely germinate in less than a year, except under the best conditions, it is much more satisfactory to sow fresh seeds outdoors in autumn.

Hardy cyclamens are a class of plants rarely seen in this country; consequently they offer splendid opportunities to the grower who has stock available. They are not suited to mass production, for the seeds are notoriously hard to germinate. As an illustration of that statement, I recall that I have had seeds in the ground for three years before germination took place, and even then it was uneven. Fresh seeds often germinate unevenly within twelve months, with stragglers coming along during the second and third years and probably later still if the soil is left undisturbed. That means that it would be necessary to prick out the seedlings carefully as soon as they are large enough to handle, leaving the surrounding soil undisturbed. It is true that the seedlings grow slowly in their early stages, but they are not difficult to handle, as some of the literature implies. All that I have grown prefer a well drained soil that is well supplied with humus, of which leaf mold and well rotted sods are good sources. They must, in any case, be kept from damp, for they resent wet feet, and it is safe to give the generally available kinds some shade.

The following kinds, which I have had under observation either in my own garden or in gardens of friends, seem suited to American conditions: *C. alpinum*, deep pink flowers in spring, three to five inches tall; *C. cilicicum*, pale rose flowers from late July onward, perhaps the best for general culture in this country; *C. neapolitanum*, pink and white, fall, five to seven inches, a good and desirable plant; *C. libanoticum*, rose, five to seven inches, spring-flowering, not reliably hardy here; *C. repandum*, rosy-purple, spring, three to five inches, the most beautiful of all that I have seen, but apparently too tender for this severe climate. These are just a few of the known species and, in addition, there are a number of garden forms. No doubt there is even more desirable material to be found among the kinds not mentioned in these notes.

When it is said that the Grecian *Pterocephalus parnassi* is also known as a scabiosa, its characters will be more easily understood than I could make them appear in my own words. Imagine a carpet of silvery gray green leaves, over which are displayed throughout the latter part of the summer lilac-pink pincushions an inch or so above the 3-inch mats, and you will have an inadequate picture of a really desirable plant, one not known to many gardeners. Add to that the fact that the plant is at its best in a dry hot situation, and you have one of great value for eastern American conditions. Despite its Grecian origin, it is sufficiently hardy for all except the coldest parts of our country. Here it stands anything we offer it, even 30 degrees below zero not discouraging it much. All of which means, if I am any judge of a plant's value, that in *Pterocephalus parnassi* we have a valuable item for local sales, where buyers can watch its behavior. It is best in a well drained soil in the hottest situation to be found. Propagation is from seeds, divisions or cuttings, the last taken in late summer by preference and left in the cutting frame until the following spring or potted up and kept in a cold greenhouse or protected frame over winter.

A few characters not mentioned in the foregoing should be added to make a complete picture of the plant and its possibilities. Unlike the true scabiosas, which are more or less stationary, this plant makes an evergreen mat; it is not a rapid spreader, as might be taken from the foregoing

statement, but grows freely enough to satisfy the impatient gardener. Another point omitted in the foregoing notes is the beauty of its fluffy lavender seed heads, which is no small part of the plant's charm.

Although there is not room in this issue to discuss hardy chrysanthemums at length, I should like to point out to northern growers the splendid opportunities to be found in the Dean Kay varieties. It is to this series that northern gardeners turn with so much joyous anticipation, knowing that none of the kinds so far introduced will let them down. In addition to the kinds generally appearing in lists of the average nurseryman, Canary Dean Kay and Summer Gold will incite any gardener to get his pocketbook out and open it.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Robert E. Ziegler, formerly employed by Van Valkenburg & Vogel, Dallas, Tex., has started his own business in that city at 5528 Reiger under the name Robert E. Ziegler Landscape Co.

E. L. Harris is opening a sales yard at Arlington, Tex. He will operate under the name Harris Nursery & Landscape Service.

Members of the Kansas City Association of Nurserymen and their families enjoyed a chicken dinner at the Green Parrot Inn, on U. S. highway 50, September 20. About fifty were present.

Stanley McLane, son of S. R. McLane, J. C. Nichols Companies, Kansas City, Mo., was commissioned

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	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 ins.	\$150.00	6 to 8 ft.	\$30.00	15 to 18 ins.	\$15.00
	1 1/2 to 2 ins.	175.00	8 to 10 ft.	50.00	18 to 24 ins.	20.00
	2 to 2 1/2 ins.	275.00	bolleana—Bolleana Poplar	50.00	Euonymus alatus	40.00
	2 1/2 to 3 ins.	400.00	6 to 8 ft.	65.00	3 to 4 ft.	60.00
CERCIS canadensis , Redbud	3 to 4 ft.	40.00	8 to 10 ft.	90.00	Euonymus alatus compactus	40.00
	4 to 5 ft.	60.00	Mountain Ash		18 to 24 ins.	60.00
CRATAEGUS cordata	3 to 4 ft.	75.00	6 to 8 ft.		2 to 3 ft.	60.00
	4 to 5 ft.	100.00	ULMUS, Elm		Euonymus edoensis	30.00
crusgalli	3 to 4 ft.	100.00	American		2 to 4 ft.	40.00
mollis	4 to 5 ft.	100.00	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 ins.	100.00	Prunus, Almond	25.00
GLEDITSIA triacanthos , Horned Locust	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 ins.	160.00	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 ins.	150.00	Physocarpus opulifolius	35.00
	1 1/2 to 2 ins.	190.00	1 1/2 to 2 ins.	175.00	3 to 4 ft.	35.00
	1 1/2 to 3 ins.	225.00	2 to 2 1/2 ins.	240.00	4 to 5 ft.	40.00
GLEDITSIA triacanthos inermis , Thornless Honey Locust	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 ins.	175.00	Chinese		Rhus canadensis, 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
	1 1/2 to 2 ins.	225.00	English		Spiraea vanhouttei	20.00
PLATANUS occidentalis , American Sycamore	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 ins.	150.00	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 ins.	250.00	2 to 3 ft.	20.00
	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 ins.	180.00	1 1/2 to 2 ins.	300.00	3 to 4 ft.	25.00
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SALIX pentandra , Laurel-leaved Willow	6 to 8 ft.	60.00	2 to 3 ins.	475.00	3 to 4 ft.	35.00
	8 to 10 ft.	75.00	SHRUBS		lantana, 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
			Berberis koreana	35.00	lantana, 3 to 4 ft.	35.00
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			2 to 3 ft.	35.00	opulus, 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
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					americanum, 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
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					lantana, 3 to 4 ft.	35.00
					lantana, 4 to 5 ft.	45.00
					lentago, 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
					opulus, 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
					opulus, 2 to 4 ft.	30.00
					opulus sterile, 2 to 3 ft.	25.00
					opulus sterile, 3 to 4 ft.	30.00

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a second lieutenant in the marines at Quantico, Va., early in September.

George Marvin Shepherd, son of Marvin Shepherd, Williams & Harvey Nurseries, Kansas City, Mo., was appointed September 20 as the first principal candidate for West Point by Congressman Errett Scrivner. George was an honor student in high school and won considerable fame as an outstanding basketball player. His team won the state championship last year. At the time of his appointment he was in the army aviation reserves stationed at Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.

IN commemoration of the tercentenary celebration of the birth of William Penn, in 1644, the Pennsylvania department of forests and waters has reissued its bulletin on the hemlock, the official state tree of Pennsylvania, an interesting illustrated pamphlet of twenty-eight pages and cover.

THE H. R. Potter Nursery, Madison, Tenn., has purchased fifty-four acres of land fourteen miles from Nashville, on the Clarksville highway, No. 112. This land will be planted to a general line of ornamental evergreens, shrubs and trees, as well as a general line of fruit trees and berry plants.

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Phloem Necrosis of Elm Spreads

ELM DISEASE IN MISSOURI.

Loss of more than half of the region's American elm trees threatens the southern half of Missouri, including Kansas City and St. Louis, according to Dr. Roger U. Swingle, of the Columbus, O., field station of the division of forest pathology, bureau of plant industry, of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Swingle spoke to a meeting of Missouri and Kansas entomologists at Kansas City, Mo., September 28. He stated that curative or preventive measures against the disease, phloem necrosis, which was discovered to be prevalent during the past summer, so far are in the experimental stage and largely ineffective.

Eighty per cent of the trees at Kansas City are American elms, and more than 1,500 of these died during the summer; St. Louis lost more elms this summer than did Kansas City. Dr. Swingle stated that the disease, which has been prevalent in parts of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky for years, has started to move rapidly in the past few years and now is hitting southern Missouri hard. Some cities in infected areas have lost from fifty to eighty per cent of their elms.

Phloem necrosis was first identified as a virus disease in 1938; it is probably spread by an insect as yet unidentified. Dr. Swingle recommended that infected trees be removed and burned as soon as infection is discovered. DDT, the new insecticide, is the only spray found effective in its control, but this will not be available to civilian agencies until after the war or until after army needs have been taken care of.

PHLOEM NECROSIS OF ELM.

The phloem necrosis disease was first observed at Ironton, O., in 1918. It was again observed at Dayton, O., in 1927 and at Chillicothe, O., in 1935. Now it is known to be generally distributed in the southern halves of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in portions of Missouri, in northwestern Tennessee, in Kentucky and in the western part of West Virginia. In this area, during the past seven years, the disease is reported to have killed from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the American elms in some towns and cities.

It is not known where or when the phloem necrosis disease originated. Epidemic dying of American elms is known to have taken place at

intervals in the central states since 1882, specially severe epidemics having been reported in Kentucky in 1893 and 1899. It is thought by Dr. Roger U. Swingle, who prepared bulletin 640 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the disease, that these early epidemics may have been phloem necrosis epidemics, although, of course, after the passage of so many years it is not possible to be certain.

Phloem necrosis affects trees in the wild as well as under cultivation. Neither the age of a tree nor its vigor appears to influence its susceptibility. Nor do such factors affect the chance of survival of an infected tree. Aside from the American elm, and possibly the slippery elm, no other species of elm is known to be affected.

How phloem necrosis is transmitted from tree to tree under natural conditions is not yet known, although, because it is a virus disease, transmission by some insect is suspected. Experimentally, it can be transmitted by patches of bark, sections of branches or pieces of root taken from infected trees and grafted to healthy trees. Following such grafting, from six to twenty-four months may elapse before the specific symptoms of the disease appear. Eventually, in the experimental work, the disease was transmitted in seventy-five per cent of the cases in which diseased roots were used and in ninety per cent of the cases in

which bark patches or diseased branches were used.

So far as is known, an American elm once infected with the phloem necrosis disease never recovers. Usually, after the first symptoms appear, the tree dies within twelve to eighteen months. Some trees may die within three or four weeks of the time symptoms appear; rarely trees may survive two years or longer.

As usually seen, the disease first makes itself apparent as a slight scarcity of foliage in the extreme top of the tree or at the tips of the branches. Subsequently, leaves throughout the tree droop and their blades curl upward at the margins to produce a troughlike effect. This narrowing of the leaves by upward folding accounts to some extent for the sparse-foliaged appearance given by affected trees. Also, with the undersides of their leaves exposed to view, affected trees appear light or grayish-green when seen from a distance. Later, leaves fall and a real scarcity of foliage is apparent throughout the crown of the tree. Remaining leaves become yellowish-green, then more definitely yellow and, on lower suckers, dry and brown. Complete defoliation soon follows, marking death of the tree.

In the large roots of affected trees, before they die, a typical discoloration occurs. This discoloration is confined to the inner bark or phloem region and is the characteristic that gives the disease its name. It is de-

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scribed as at first yellow, later a typical "butterscotch" or raw sienna with, often, scattered brown or black flecks, and finally dark brown and necrotic. In large trees this discoloration is usually to be found only in large roots and the lower part of the trunk, just before the tree dies. In most small trees and in some larger trees, it can also be found in the upper part of the trunk or even in some of the branches.

Accompanying the discoloration of the inner bark is a faint odor of wintergreen not detectable in the bark of healthy trees. Since this odor is faint, it can be detected and more positively recognized if a quantity of the discolored inner bark is first warmed in the hand for a short time and then placed in a small, corked vial for a few minutes.

Since the external symptoms presented by a phloem necrosis-infected elm may resemble closely symptoms ascribed to other diseases, positive identification of phloem necrosis can be made only after the typical discoloration of the inner bark has been observed and the wintergreen odor has been clearly recognized. These two characteristics are the diagnostic characteristics of the disease.

No evidence has yet been obtained that phloem necrosis can be spread to healthy trees on pruning tools. Nevertheless, as a precaution against chance spread of this and other diseases during pruning operations, the tools used ought always to be disinfected with alcohol or other materials, at least when pruning is being done in an area known to have infected trees.

Until further research can be completed, no recommendation can be made for the treatment of diseased trees or for the protection of trees not yet diseased. Neither the application of fertilizer nor the pruning out of apparently diseased parts has enabled trees to resist infection or to recover from the disease. Spraying would probably be ineffective. Eradication of diseased trees as soon as diagnosed is recommended.

A TOTAL of 401,000,000 board feet of lumber has been allocated by the War Production Board for distribution to the nation's farmers through AAA committees during the fourth quarter of 1944. This compares with a total of 925,000,000 feet which was allocated for the third quarter. In other words, less than half as much lumber will be available during the months of October, November and December as during the preceding three months.

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This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Heming

TIME TO PLANT.

It is noticeable that one of the questions most frequently asked by visitors to the nursery at this time of the year is, "What is the best time of the year to plant so-and-so?"

It is evident there is considerable doubt in the lay mind as to the advisability of fall planting. This is, no doubt, because in the springtime everything is beginning to grow, and so it seems the most logical time to plant, whereas in the fall a long, hard winter looms ahead of the would-be planter.

The nurseryman has proved by long experience that success does not depend so much on the time of year as upon the conditions that exist at the time of the operation.

If the weather is dry in early September, as is sometimes the case, it is perhaps inadvisable to dig and plant unless water is available, but if weather conditions are moist there is no danger. And by planting in September you practically gain a year's growth in comparison with leaving it until spring.

The ground is warm and the plants make root before the cold weather sets in, insuring their being able to get an early start and take full advantage of the spring growing season.

In hot, dry, windy weather, of course, it is not advisable to leave the roots exposed any longer than possible, but when the plants can be dug—the leaves being stripped from them—replanted and watered if the ground is very dry, there is practically no danger of failure.

It is usually considered advisable not to dig trees in the fall until the wood is ripe. This is a good rule to follow, but some plants practically never do ripen, but keep on growing until the frost hits them. The tree or bush of this type should be pruned back to firm wood, so that the ends of the twigs will not wilt down.

The education of the lay mind as to when, how and what to plant is almost entirely up to the trade, especially in regard to those items of which the planting is not an annual affair. After interest is once aroused, it is ably supported by the garden papers and books. The writer lives in what might be considered a small country town where there is great interest in gardening and where he is considered somewhat of an authority

on horticultural matters; so he has gained a fair idea of the workings of the lay mind pertaining to planting by the numerous questions asked.

It is a curious thing, but the science of gardening is thought by the amateur to consist of fixed formulas and recipes that range from phases of the moon and points of the compass, such as setting a newly transplanted tree with the same side to the north as it had originally, to really sensible instructions according to the "doctor" who is prescribing.

As nurserymen we all know that the so-called spring planting season is too short, and the late spring is really the worst time of the year. It is not the time of the year that governs the success or failure so much as the conditions during the operation. Of course, certain plants do require to be handled at a certain season.

Perhaps it would be worth while to compile our catalogs with a view to lengthening the planting season by cutting down the descriptions of the plants and by giving more specific instructions about planting and care, especially on those items that require special attention.

In other words, our catalogs are made, and rightly so, with the object of selling plants. Perhaps we should sell more if our customers could be educated in the knowledge of facts governing planting.

E. H.

ACER PLATANOIDES NORWAY MAPLES

Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 ina.	\$ 2.00 \$15.00
12 to 18 ina.	3.50 25.00
18 to 24 ina.	5.00 35.00
2 to 3 ft.	9.00 60.00
3 to 4 ft. trans.	12.00 80.00
4 to 5 ft. trans.	13.50 90.00
5 to 6 ft. trans.	20.00 120.00
5 to 10 ft. trans.	45.00 300.00
6 to 8 ft. % to 1-in. cal. (straight trunks), per 100, \$75.00; 8 to 10 ft. 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal. per 100, \$12.50; per 100, \$100.00; 8 to 10 ft. specimens, 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. cal. per 10, \$20.00; per 100, \$120.00	
25 per cent each with order or 10 per cent discount for full cash. All shipment to begin after Oct. 15.	

STATE ROAD NURSERY
State and Sprout Rds., N. I. Media, Pa.

"A friendly, efficient sales service"

E. D. ROBINSON
SALES AGENCY
38 So. Elm St. P. O. Box 285
WALLINGFORD, CONN.

Representing
Adams Nursery, Inc.
Bristol Nurseries, Inc.
Barnes Brothers Nursery Co., Inc.
North-Eastern Forestry Co., Inc.
A. N. Pierson, Inc.

A complete line of well grown hardy plant material
Evergreens and Lining-out Stock

WANT LISTS.

Because of the shortage of certain types of nursery stock the number of want lists that come into the office and that are printed in the trade paper is increasing. I have often wondered how much nursery stock is moved by this means. Our business is much more of a landscape business than a mail-order one; so perhaps we cannot judge as well as the others.

Back in the days when we were not worried about how to get orders completed, we would answer an occasional want list that came through the mail or that we saw in the trade paper. I do not recall getting more than the courtesy of one answer to an offer to a want list, and then only to exchange for stock we did not want. All the other offers received nothing but complete silence.

E. S. H.

DONATE COUNTRY CLUB.

The American Legion of Shenandoah, Ia., has been given \$25,000 to purchase the Southmoreland Country Club and to enlarge and remodel it for a year-around clubhouse and recreation center.

The gift was from the Mount Arbor Nursery Co., the Earl May Seed Co. and the May Broadcasting Co. and will be known as the Edward S. Welch, Earl E. May and Gertrude Welch May grant.

The grounds were owned by the bondholders, who foreclosed on the property several years ago.

HARDY KOREAN BOXWOOD (Sheared)

One of our specialties.

400	9 to 12 ins.
600	12 to 15 ins.
800	15 to 18 ins.
200	18 to 24 ins.
70	24 to 30 ins.

If interested, write for prices and copy of our want list.

Largest growers of nursery stock in Canada.

E. D. SMITH & SONS, LTD.
Winona, Ontario, Canada

PEONIES

are profitable if you grow the best cut flower varieties. We offer best varieties, 3 to 5-eye divisions.

	Per 100	Per 1000
BARONESS SCHROEDER	\$35.00	\$300.00
EDULIS SUPERBA	18.00	150.00
FELIX CROUSSE	20.00	150.00
FESTIVA MAXIMA	18.00	150.00
FRAGRANS, late red.	18.00	150.00
LADY LEONORA BRAMWELL	18.00	150.00
MODESTINE GUERIN	25.00	200.00
MONS. JULES ELIE	35.00	300.00
PRESIDENT TAFT	35.00	300.00
QUEEN VICTORIA	18.00	150.00
SARAH BERNHARDT	30.00	250.00
VENUS	25.00	200.00

Write for full list.

PHIL LUTZ PEONY FARMS
Boonville, Ind.

Chodos
BOTH NATIVE
AND NURSERY GROWN
KALMIA AZALEAS
Hemlocks AND Pieris
La Bars'
STROUDSBURG PA.

**FRUIT TREES
AND
SMALL FRUITS**

HARRISON BROTHERS NURSERIES
G. Hale Harrison, General Manager
BERLIN, MARYLAND

KOSTER NURSERY

Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Taxus, Junipers, Lilacs, Maples, Dogwood and other items in lining-out and smaller specimen sizes.

Write for our price list.

Division of

SEABROOK FARMS
Bridgeton, N. J.

**Evergreens
Barberry
Privet**

Write for wholesale price list.

GARDNER'S NURSERIES
Rocky Hill, Conn.

PRINCETON NURSERIES
of PRINCETON, N. J.
SUPERIOR
Hardy Ornamentals

NORTHERN COLLECTED EVERGREENS
Hardy, well rooted. *Abies balsamea*,
Thuja occidentalis, *Tsuga canadensis*.
Priced per 1000. Cash.
3 to 6 ins. . . \$ 6.00 9 to 12 ins. . . \$18.00
6 to 9 ins. . . 10.00 12 to 18 ins. . . 25.00
Write for new list.

WILLIAM CROSBY HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA.

The flowering crab apples are among our best small trees. For general adaptation they are probably more satisfactory from the standpoint of good growth, foliage, flower and fruit than any other group of small flowering trees. This is especially true, I should say, for midwestern conditions. They are better than the majority of *Crataegus* and decidedly more dependable and satisfactory than the Japanese flowering cherries. They can be depended upon to give more show of flower and fruit, year in and year out, than the flowering dogwoods or the redbuds.

One of the most popular and most commonly planted flowering crab apples is *Malus floribunda*, the Japanese flowering crab apple. As its common name implies, it is a native of Japan, but has been long in cultivation. It is among the densest of the flowering crab apples, making a broad rounded mass up to about twenty feet in height. This crab apple has a tendency to branch close to the ground. The wide-spreading branches bear leaves that are about an inch and three-quarters to three inches in length, sharply toothed, dark green above and somewhat lighter beneath.

It is interesting to note that in the recent publication by the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta, "Crab Apples for America," *Malus floribunda* is listed among both the best flowering types and the best fruiting types. The flowers are single, deep rose in bud, changing to a pale pink and finally nearly to white when they are fully open. The flowers are borne abundantly. The fruits are small, red or yellowish in color. They are effective over a period from late August to mid-October.

The Japanese flowering crab apple is especially hardy and, as with most of the other type, will thrive in the average garden soil. Except at the start, when the plant is being developed, it will require little pruning. Only that which is necessary to maintain the natural habit of the plant and the removal of any dead or cross branches are all that are required. Propagation can be accomplished by softwood cuttings, grafting or budding.

The hardiness, wide adaptability to soil and climatic conditions, their relative freedom from troublesome insects and diseases, especially the Oriental species; their fine growth habit, foliage, flower and fruit make the flowering crab apples, among the best of which is *Malus floribunda*, especially well adapted to specimen, mass or border planting. L. C. C.

SPECIALS

Our new wholesale price list, featuring a general line of nursery stock, is now in the mail. Although several items are missing this year, due to the drought and shortage of labor, we have the following specials you might find interesting. See the following:

Cornus Florida,
White-flowering Dogwood. Per Per
10 100
2 to 3 ft. br. \$3.00 \$20.00
3 to 4 ft. br. 5.00 40.00
4 to 5 ft. br. 7.00 60.00

Albizia Julibrissin,
Mimosa Tree. Per Per
2 to 3 ft. br. 3.00 25.00
3 to 4 ft. br. 4.00 35.00
4 to 5 ft. br. 5.00 45.00

Juglans Nigra,
Black Walnut Seedlings. Per Per
100 1000
4 to 6 ins. \$2.00 \$15.00
6 to 12 ins. 3.00 20.00
12 to 18 ins. 4.00 30.00

Lonicera Halliana,
Hall's Honeysuckle. Per Per
1-yr., No. 2. tr. br. 5.00 40.00
1-yr., No. 1. tr. br. 6.00 50.00
2-yr., No. 2. tr. br. 6.50 55.00
2-yr., No. 1. tr. br. 7.00 65.00

All stock sold F. O. B. McMinnville, Tenn., boxing and packing at cost. If you have not received your copy of our new trade list, then write for one today.

Boyd **NURSERY COMPANY**
McMinnville, Tenn.

SHADE TREES

One to three inches

Birch	Maples
Elms	Oaks
Lindens	Poplars

Spaced and well grown

Write Us

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY
Newark, New York

JUNIPER GLAUCA HETZI

New Spreading Evergreen
Increasing in popularity in its third year.

Fall list mailed September 10 describes in detail. Write us if you did not receive a copy.

**FAIRVIEW EVERGREEN
NURSERIES**
Fairview, Pa.

PRIVET and BERBERIS

Splendid Stock
Write for Special Quotations
LESTER C. LOVETT
MILFORD DELAWARE

BURR
Leading wholesale source for
Nursery Stock.
Send us your Want List.
C. R. BURR & CO., INC.
Manchester, Conn.

In the Country's Service

PHIFER MEETS ILGENFRITZ.

Dated September 20, the following letter to the editor from Lt. James Phifer, GHQ, L.N.O., 91st Photo. Recco. Wing, APO 920, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.—who was in the business at McMinnville, Tenn., and later with Baker Bros. Nursery, Fort Worth, Tex., before entering service—tells of his meeting with a fellow nurseryman, Lt. Col. James E. Ilgenfritz, in the southwest Pacific:

"It was a great pleasure to hear from you today. At the time I received it I was talking to Jim Ilgenfritz, of Monroe, Mich. He is a lieutenant colonel in this unit, and a very good one, at that. We were just cursing this island in particular and figuring how many plants we could sell after the war.

"It was a surprise to meet Colonel Ilgenfritz. He's the first human I've met that can sit down and recall better days in the nursery business. I hope to be able to stay here awhile, but my work does not allow me much time at any place. I plan on taking some photos in a few days and shall send you a few prints. By our looks you should be able to make a fair profit on selling them to some peep show concessionaire.

"Even though my work takes me here and there, it is impossible to write of the places I visit. I shall retain only memories that will be of no use, after the war, other than the entertainment of two small sisters. As yet I have found no place that would warrant a postwar visit. All there is on which to write is cocoanut palms and worthless jungle vegetation which the birds refuse to inhabit. Never have I seen plants in such numbers that are of no worldly use other than an obstruction to man's progress. I haven't found a flower on this particular part of God's earth.

"Too, we have very hot weather here. The humidity makes it worse, but the nights are pleasant and sleep comes easily, once one gets in a prone position. The possible appearance of a stray Jap prompts one to keep the left eye partially open during the siesta. I still have the fear of waking up dead some morning, and after all these months and years over here, that would be very disappointing.

"The copies of the American Nurseryman will be shared with the colonel, as he is as anxious as I am to see how business is going. I move so much that only one copy has

reached me thus far, but the office will see that I get them as soon as I get to a permanent place for very long.

"By the time you receive this, the winter season should be well advanced. So you see, the fellows there are telling each other of their plants, and Colonel Ilgenfritz and I will keep this end of the business going. We might even start a southwest Pacific branch and do some advertising. We have been discussing some of the army equipment and, as Jim said, 'It makes your mouth water thinking of how nice it would work on a landscape job.'

"There's something going on that doesn't sound good, so I'd better quit and take a look. Write at your convenience, as your letters are always more than welcome."

WILLIAM FLEMER III, son of the proprietor of the Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J., who is a trained botanist and a former Yale student, is with the army engineers in France.

ELMER THEIDEL, son of Richard P. Theidel, of the Hinsdale Nurseries, Hinsdale, Ill., writes his father that he is obtaining invaluable construction and engineering experience with the Seabees in New Guinea. Graduating from high school in 1943, he entered service in June and went to New Guinea in January, 1944.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE

(Common Snowball)

Rooted cuttings. If potted now and placed in cold frame, will make fine pot-bound lining-out stock for spring planting.

\$6.25 per 100—\$55.00 per 1000.

Prepaid for cash with order. Immediate shipment.

PRITCHARD NURSERIES
Ottawa, Kans.

ORNAMENTALS TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS

For Fall Planting

Write for our Fall Price List,
which is now ready.

BRYANT'S NURSERIES
ARTHUR BRYANT & SON
PRINCETON ILLINOIS

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION ELECTS.

At a called business meeting of the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen, at the O'Henry hotel, Greensboro, August 16, a representative group was present and items of vital importance to the industry were acted upon. It was agreed that state growers in entirety would adopt the standard guarantee of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association.

Price levels and control of state-grown material were discussed, and it was agreed that price increases would not be greatly out of line with the higher costs of production and ceiling prices on other commodities. There was much discussion on this subject, particularly with reference to the prices on fruit stocks this season in view of the acute shortage.

The recently defeated bill by which federal nurseries would have been subjected to the same general controls as state nurseries came up for discussion, and decision was made to have the North Carolina association relate to its representatives at Washington the desire to keep alive the purposes of this bill and to insist on its presentation again at a more appropriate time.

Of great interest were the sample contracts submitted by some of the state organizations for highway work and other public construction beautification. The contracts were discussed at length, and many suggestions were made which would greatly

TREES

We Offer for Fall 1944

American Plane Tree Per 10 Per 100		
8 to 10 ft.	\$15.00	\$120.00
Acer Rubrum		
8 to 10 ft.	15.00	120.00
Acer Dasycarpum		
8 to 10 ft.	10.00	80.00
Betula Nigra		
8 to 10 ft.	15.00	120.00
Cornus Florida		
6 to 8 ft., B&B.	22.50	200.00
Liriodendron Tulipifera		
8 to 10 ft.	15.00	120.00
Liquidambar Styraciflua		
8 to 10 ft.	15.00	120.00
Fagus Americana		
8 to 10 ft.	15.00	120.00
Aesculus Octandra		
8 to 10 ft.	17.50	140.00
Quercus Alba		
8 to 10 ft.	17.50	140.00

5 plants at 10 rate.
50 plants at 100 rate.
Cash with order and no packing charges.

If you have not received our price list, please write for it.

O. H. PERRY NURSERY CO.
Box 545, McMinnville, Tenn.

**LAKE'S
SHENANDOAH NURSERIES**
Shenandoah 2, Iowa

*Wholesale growers of
a fine assortment of*

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

GOOD TEXAS-GROWN

Junipers — Arborvitae — Flowering Shrubs — Broad-leaved Evergreens — Hollies — Wistarias — Roses (sold out).

Cold resistance is inherent in the variety rather than in the locality where it may be grown.

VERHALEN NURSERY COMPANY

Scottsville, Texas
Wholesale Only

**PYRAMIDAL
ARBORVITAE**

2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.,
4 to 5 ft.

In car lots for fall or spring delivery. Write us for prices.

**STORRS & HARRISON
NURSERIES, INC.**

Painesville, Ohio

BUXUS SEMP. WELLERI

(Weller's Hardy Northern Type)
Only Boxwood proved hardy in Northern States for Twenty Years.

Ask for our Perennial catalog.
WELLER NURSERIES CO., Inc.
Leading Perennial Growers
Holland, Mich.

We have a substantial surplus of ornamentals:
SHRUBS, SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

Send your Want List for quotations.

PONTIAC NURSERIES
Romeo, Mich.


*Wholesale growers of the best
Ornamental Evergreens,
Deciduous Trees,
Shrubs and Roses.*
Write for our current trade list.

THE KALLAY BROTHERS CO.
Painesville, Ohio

BURTON'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
EVERGREEN GRAFTS, TRANSPLANTED
EVERGREENS, SHRUB LINERS,
RARE ITEMS YOU DO NOT
FIND IN MOST LISTS!
Write!
HILLTOP NURSERIES
EASTTOWN, OHIO

facilitate cooperation between the state and the nurserymen with regard to postwar contract fulfillment. (Since the meeting the nurseries of the state have been polled by the president to obtain information from them with reference to the degree of interest with which they might receive contract forms and the approximate material available for such work and the type of work in which they were interested.)

Featured at the afternoon session were plans drawn up by the state nurserymen to aid returning servicemen. A motion was recorded that the group proffer help to veterans in any way possible, even at a price of personal financial sacrifice. This subject was sincerely considered, as all felt that wholesome work with plants and flowers was an excellent therapeutic for shock and psychopathic patients. The cooperative programs of the state colleges were discussed as a means of rehabilitation, and the chance of the nurseries' offering their services as partial training schools was considered.

It was voted to utilize the annual January meeting as a business meeting, electing officers at that time and starting the fiscal year as of January rather than in August as has been the practice hitherto. The August meeting will be more recreational.

In January, Sam Tankard, of the Howard-Hickory Co., was elected president of the association, and James Ferger, of the Orton Plantation, vice-president. Because of certain factors beyond the control of the group, it was found that this action was not in accordance with the constitution of the association. Because of Mr. Tankard's recent illness and at his request, a new election was held and William H. Howard, of the Howard-Hickory Co., Hickory, was elected president; L. R. Casey, Goldsboro Nursery, Goldsboro, vice-president, and L. G. McLean, department of horticulture, North Carolina State College, secretary-treasurer. These officers were elected for a six months' period.

The association is growing, and plans are being made to enroll 100 per cent of the nurserymen of the state if possible. Five new members have been added in the past few months. L. G. McLean, Sec'y.

THE current autumn trade list of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., occupies fewer pages than usual, and the explanation is partly provided by the illustrations it carries of fields of tomatoes, potatoes and beets grown by the company as a contribution to the war food effort.

**FLOWERING
QUINCE**

Cydonia Japonica

**Selected Red
Cutting-grown**

Strong, well furnished shrubs.

	Per 100	Per 1000
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$35.00	\$300.00
2 to 3 feet.....	25.00	200.00
18 to 24 inches.....	18.00	160.00
12 to 18 inches.....	14.00	120.00

Complete line of Fruit and Ornamental stock. Send for catalog.

THE WILLIS NURSERY CO.
Ottawa, Kansas

LYCIUM CHINENSE

Matrimony Vine

	Per	Per
10	100	
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$1.75	\$15.00

2-yr., Medium..... 1.50 12.50
Write for special quotation in quantity lots.

1944-45 Trade List will be in the mail about October 20.

CHASE NURSERY CO.
Chase, Ala.

PEONIES

Wholesale and Retail
PHIL LUTZ PEONY FARMS
Boonville, Ind.

FLOWERING CRABS—EVERGREENS (*Taxus* a specialty) — PEONIES and a general line of Ornamentals.

Lining-Out and Finished sizes.
THE COTTAGE GARDENS
N. I. W. Kruik, Prop.
Lansing 15, Mich.



EVERGREENS
Growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty
Write for Trade List
EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.
Established 1864 STURGEON BAY, WIS.

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA

in quantity.

4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft. Heavily branched and full of bloom buds for next spring.

FIKE NURSERIES
Hopkinsville, Ky.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

RICHARD P. WHITE,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY636 SOUTHERN BLDG.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.A.A.N. PREPARES BOOKLET
ON MEMORIAL PLANTINGS.

Members of the American Association of Nurserymen have received a copy of "Living Memorials," a booklet of eight pages and cover, beautifully illustrated, printed and bound, as is befitting the presentation of suggestions for memorials of living plants.

The association has gone to considerable expense in the preparation and printing of this handsome booklet, and copies will be sent to headquarters of national organizations which might be interested. But the booklet merits and should have wider distribution, to local officers of civic, veteran and garden organizations. The A.A.N. will supply 250 copies of the booklet for \$17, 250 envelopes to match at \$1.25 and imprint the envelopes for \$2. Larger orders carry somewhat lower prices. The letter to members contained the following explanation of procedure:

"We have had nothing but the most favorable comments on this booklet. If we all cooperate in obtaining wide distribution of it, it cannot but result in the installation of a large number of memorials of a kind which will be a monument to your efforts and our industry and of lasting benefit to the community and the country.

"Copies should find their way into the hands of your select mailing list and your local press, as well as to all officers of the state and local garden clubs, American Legion posts, Veterans of Foreign Wars, park and shade tree superintendents, civic organizations such as Rotary, Lions', Kiwanis, Exchange clubs, Optimists' clubs, breakfast clubs, etc., city and town officials and any other organized group of civic-minded persons. You, yourself, should be ready to cooperate with any group that initiates a 'living memorial,' and concerted efforts should be made to stimulate interest and cooperation in all civic groups and coordinate their efforts into one community project.

"The A.A.N. is standing the cost of the preparation of this booklet and will distribute approximately 2,000 copies to headquarters of national organizations. We are depending upon our members to obtain wide

distribution on the state and local level. The opportunity here presented offers unlimited possibilities for the creation of public good will and of lasting benefit to your city or town, state and country.

"Now is the time for immediate and wide-distribution. The A.A.N. is quoting you actual costs to us, exclusive of the costs of original preparation."

A. A. N. PROCEEDINGS.

Members of the American Association of Nurserymen have received the volume of 108 pages containing the proceedings of the annual meeting of the board of governors at Cincinnati last July. The material has been condensed so that the volume also contains lists of the members by states, of committees and of chapter representatives. The back page of the white enamel cover carries in me-

moria the names of the three sons of members who died in service the past year, Ernest T. Zollinger, Omer S. Byers and William R. Verburg.

USE CHLOROPHYLL.

Chlorophyll is known to nurserymen as the basis of the green color in most plants. Now it is being used commercially.

On the market is a device which quickly deodorizes the air of a house or apartment. You merely remove the cap from the bottle, pull out the wick from one to four inches—and the air clears rapidly. The secret lies in one ingredient, chlorophyll. One of its functions in plant life is to enable vegetation to convert carbon dioxide into oxygen. In a deodorizer, the chlorophyll, normally inert, is activated, attacking impurities in the air.

The same substance recently has been coming into its own in the medical field. Two doctors recently wrote in the American Journal of Surgery that certain jellies, ointments and solutions based on chlorophyll surpassed certain vitamin preparations and sulfa drugs in healing qualities when used on surgical wounds and burns. They said it appears to halt the spread of infections and promotes tissue building.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS

For immediate shipment

Per 1000

<i>Ilex Opaca</i> , American Holly	
3 to 6 ins., seedlings	\$ 9.00
6 to 9 ins., seedlings	15.00
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> , Red cedar	
3 to 6 ins., seedlings	6.00
6 to 9 ins., seedlings	9.00
<i>Kalmia Latifolia</i> , Mountain Laurel	
2 to 4 ins., seedlings	8.00
4 to 6 ins., seedlings	12.00
6 to 9 ins., seedlings	15.00
<i>Rhododendron Maximum</i> , Rosebay Rhododendron	
2 to 4 ins., seedlings	9.00
4 to 6 ins., seedlings	12.00

We specialize in native evergreens.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

EVERGREEN GARDENS NURSERY
McMinnville, Tenn.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Washington and Paradise

VICTORIA RHUBARB ROOTS

We also grow a complete line of

Small Fruit Plants

KRIEGER'S WHOLESALE NURSERY
Bridgman, Mich.

WANTED

For Fall and Spring Delivery

RASPBERRY |
Plants and
1 and 2-yr. Blacks

Boysenberry and Youngberry
Asparagus and Rhubarb—all sizes
Cherry, Pear, Plum and Peach

Also lining-out stock of Evergreens and Shrubs.

If wholesale prices available, send at once. We are in a position to place orders at once.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SON
Salisbury, Md.

YOUNGBERRY LAYERS

No. 1, \$30.00 per 1000

March 1945 delivery

No orders accepted after November 15.

ATHENS NURSERY CO.
Athens, Alabama.

CHINESE ELMS

6 to 8 ft. 65c
8 to 10 ft. 75c

GUSTAV W. KIESS
Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, Ill.

NORTHERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

FRUITS—BERRIES—VINES
SHADES—SHRUBS—LINERS
EVERGREENS—PHLOX.

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

Red Lake Currants

RED RHUBARBS

MacDonald and Canada Red.

MAY DAY TREE

ANDREWS NURSERY CO.
FARIBAULT, MINN.

McDONALD RHUBARB

We can spare a few thousand A-1 divisions of the popular McDonald Seedless Rhubarb, strictly first-class stock at

\$25.00 per 100.

THE FIFE NURSERY
Kirksville, Mo.

APPLE AND PEAR GRAFTS

We expect to put up a few thousand Apple and Pear grafts for the trade this coming winter on both Kansas and Washington-grown seedlings.

SURPLUS TREES

We also have a nice surplus of American Ash, Lombardy Poplar, Chinese Elm and Redbud from 6 to 8 ft. and up to 3 ins. in caliper.

NOTICE: We have a few thousand 1 and 2-yr. old apple trees. Also June-bud Pear in the leading varieties to offer. 500 5-yr. old pear, 6 to 8 ft., Kieffer, Garber and Duchesse.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & LANDSCAPE CO.
Leo H. Graves, Owner Farina, Ill.

Book orders early.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

SNEED NURSERY COMPANY
P. O. Box 700
Oklahoma City, Okla.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Evergreens—Shrubs
Lining-out Stock
Send for Complete Trade List

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS
New Carlisle, O.

END RATIONING OF FARM MACHINERY.

Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, ended all WFA rationing and distribution control of farm machinery and equipment, except corn pickers, September 28.

For most rationed implements, the 1944 production period and season of use have passed, and the need for rationing these items during the 1944-45 crop year is not anticipated.

The farm items released from rationing and other distribution controls are: Combines, corn binders, manure spreaders, mowers, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, pickup hay balers, wheel tractors, grain drills, potato planters, potato diggers, silo fillers, irrigation pumps, power sprayers, garden tractors, well water systems, power pumps, farm milk coolers, sheet metal water well casing and farm scales.

USED PAPER CONTAINERS.

General increases in the ceiling prices of secondhand paperboard shipping containers were announced by the Office of Price Administration October 2 in a move designed to stimulate a greater return of these containers for reuse and thus relieve the existing serious shortage of paperboard containers, both new and used.

The action will result in an over-all increase of forty-three per cent in prices for used containers as sold by both dealers in this business and by firms or individuals receiving shipments in paperboard containers and who in turn sell the containers for reuse. This percentage increase is from the old ceilings per hundred-weight, adjusted from a delivered to an F.O.B. basis. Ceilings per thousand square feet and per hundred boxes are spelled out at the same levels approximately as those per hundred-weight.

LUMBER PRODUCTION DROPS.

Estimated lumber production in July, 1944, was 2,843,765,000 board feet, a decline of six and seven-tenths per cent from that of the previous month and of nine and six-tenths per cent from that in July, 1943, the War Production Board reports. The decline was attributed to shortage of manpower and logging equipment.

Production for the first seven months of 1944 totaled 19,198,082,000 board feet, a decline of two and six-tenths per cent from the amount produced during the corresponding seven months of 1943.

HOBBS OFFER:

ELM—MOUNTAIN ASH
BIRCH, Cut-leaf Weeping.
WHITE DOGWOOD—GINKGO
NORWAY and SOFT MAPLE
PIN, RED, BUR, WHITE OAK
LOMBARDY POPLAR
SWEET GUM—CRATAEGUS
THURLOW WILLOW—REDBUD
BARBERRY, Green and Red.
BEAUTY BUSH
PRIVET, Amur and Iota.
EVERGREENS, up to 6 feet.

C. M. HOBBS & SONS, INC.
BRIDGEPORT INDIANA
*Oldest and largest Nursery in Indiana.
Established 1875.*

Northern-grown Stock

Specimen Evergreens
B&B

Evergreen Liners

Ornamental Shrubs
and Shade Trees

J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES
St. Paul 6, Minn.

THE NEW CHIPMAN'S CANADA RED RHUBARB

Still available.
In quantity, as low as 35c.

Write

SUMMIT NURSERIES
Stillwater, Minn.

THE CRESCO STRAWBERRY

Introduced 1938
"A brilliant, Disease"
Larger, harder, bright red to the core, wax
luster, better yields.

W. A. BENTS NURSERIES
Fruit and Evergreen Specialists
Cresco, Ia.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

Send for quotations.
PEONIES—unnamed, pink,
red and white. \$15.00 per 100.

COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

FROSTPROOF APPLE

The apple tree of the future has been
originated. If interested in raising this
Frostproof apple tree for the market,
write to

MAX NURSERY
Mineral, Virginia

CALIFORNIA CONVENTION GLEANINGS.

President on Postwar Period.

While the report of the meeting of the California Association of Nurserymen in the preceding issue covered the events in detail, the stenographic report of talks and discussions reveals further material concrete in suggestions and helpfulness to readers in California and elsewhere.

In his official address as president, Bert T. Kallman briefly reviewed the activities of the board of directors during the year, chiefly concerned with the engaging of the executive secretary and the work to be done by him. After exhortations to support the association and to make the chapter meetings most effective, Mr. Kallman spoke about postwar prospects as follows:

"That our industry stands on the threshold of a brighter future than before goes almost without saying. Daily we read of tremendous building and public works projects to start immediately after the war. That some large part of this money is going to be spent for plants is sure. You will hear during these sessions speakers on postwar planning and you will hear about the large increase of population for California that is anticipated, most of whom will be prospective customers for our merchandise. When this war is over, which we hope will be soon, let us as businessmen and nurserymen be ready to take advantage of the opportunities that are offered to us. Do some postwar planning in your own place now. Let us put our own house in order by growing good stock, let us merchandise it in clean, good surroundings, and let us keep the spirit of confidence and good-fellowship among ourselves. Let us have pride in our calling and faith in the future. We are all members of an essential industry and one whose future should be bright if we practice reasonable foresight in our planning. Prices on nursery stock are one of the things I believe we should watch carefully. Sometimes lately I have thought that perhaps we are going a little wild in raising prices. We must not forget that someday a reckoning is going to come. Our greatest difficulty is keeping a cost account that will really show us the cost of producing nursery stock. In the near future I hope that some system can be worked out by our association that will be a help to us all. Cost of nursery stock is a good subject to discuss at chapter meetings. At our last Tri-County chapter meeting we had a discussion

on the subject, with charts and figures, and we believe that after a couple more meetings we shall have something to go by that will not be too complicated. The time will soon be here when some of our boys that worked for us in our nurseries will be coming back from the service. Let us all welcome them back to their old jobs, even if it is not going to be convenient at times, and let us help the boys get restabilized again in civilian life."

Financing Business.

In his interesting talk on finance and credit, James Rye, former treasurer of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., said that three of the most important items to watch in almost any business were, first, credit and collections, constituting the most difficult of all; second, frozen inventory and, third, overhead. A sale of \$100 which is not paid is the same as the profit on sales of \$1000. Collection should be made with an eye on future sales.

As to finance, he said: "If I were to go into business in a new locality the first thing I would do would be to meet the banker where I was go-

ing to bank. If I felt I could not get along with the first banker, I would try another, until I was satisfied that my business transactions would be on a mutually friendly basis."

Mentioning postwar demand for merchandise, he said: "The reason there will be a large demand for radios, automobiles, refrigerators, etc., is because this is all good merchandise. You nurserymen will have to compete with these items; so make your merchandise good. Make as

THUJA WOODWARDI (GLOBE ARBORVITAE)

	Per 10	Per 100
9 to 12 ins.	\$ 8.00	\$ 70.00
12 to 15 ins.	10.00	90.00
15 to 18 ins.	12.00	110.00
18 to 24 ins.	14.00	120.00

JUNIPER Pfitzeriana

(PFTZER JUNIPER)	24 to 30 ins.	\$22.50	\$200.00
30 to 36 ins.	27.50	250.00	
3 to 4 ft.	32.50	300.00	

JUNIPER Tamariscifolia

(JUN. TAMARIX SAVIN)	12 to 15 ins.	\$15.00	\$135.00
15 to 18 ins.	16.50	150.00	
18 to 24 ins.	21.00	185.00	
24 to 30 ins.	25.00	225.00	
30 to 36 ins.	30.00	275.00	

B&B—F.O.B. OUR NURSERY.

RICHMOND NURSERIES

RICHMOND BEACH, WASH.

Wholesale surplus list sent on request.



SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.

EVERGREENS - Propagators & Growers
141 S. E. 65th Ave., PORTLAND, ORE.

TO NURSERYMEN:

The mail should bring you a copy of our 1945 Wholesale List this month.

Write us if you do not receive your copy.

Headquarters for...

Fruit and Shade trees with vigorous roots and sturdy stems.
Flowering trees, Weeping trees.
Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits.

Catalog on request

RICH & SONS NURSERY
Route 4 Hillsboro, Oregon

SARACENO ASPARAGUS NURSERY

Rt. 1 Canby, Oregon
Specializing in Mary Washington Asparagus. Per 1000
1-yr., heavy \$12.50
lots of 10,000 or more 10.00

NOTICE

Decreased production makes it impossible to book orders for new customers. For the duration the limited supply is reserved for our regular trade.

HOWARD ROSE CO.
Hemet, California

many people as you can believe it is good and then see that it is. Make it indispensable to the home. Remember, yesterday's hits don't win today's game."

A. A. Brock, state director of agriculture, made an unscheduled appearance, being introduced by Ray D. Hartman and speaking briefly on cooperation between the state department of agriculture and the nurserymen.

Max Leonard, agricultural commissioner of San Mateo county, was the pinch hitter for H. J. Ryan, Los Angeles county commissioner, in speaking on the pinto tag. He explained the manner in which intercounty inspection is being handled in southern California.

Discuss Improvements.

In a round-table discussion led by George Roeding, constructive criticisms were asked that would be helpful to the nursery business.

Jack Evans suggested if old lath houses were torn down and replaced with new lath, or other suitable material, it would make the nursery look more attractive and even more businesslike. Keep the plants free from weeds, keep them properly pruned and labeled, he urged.

Arthur Navlet said he was sure lath was available now for those who wanted to fix up their lath houses. However, he said he felt that the use of lath belonged to a decadent period of the nursery business and suggested some other kind of material that would build up the character of the nursery industry.

Jack McDonnell said: "I feel my new lath house has already paid for itself. We have a meeting with our employees each week to discuss the merits and prices of the items we are going to sell the following week. I feel this has paid dividends."

Harry Rosedale commented: "I believe we should find something more attractive than gallon cans to grow our plants in. We have not been satisfied with the tin gallon can, but so far nothing more practical has come on the market. Our experience is that pots are not satisfactory. I do feel we should have a plastic container that will show off our plants to a much better advantage than now, be attractive to the eye and be practical as well."

SINCE the shortage of heavy-duty tires is likely to continue for an indefinite period, those old tires on your truck should be given every attention and efforts made to stretch out their available mileage to the utmost.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.

306 S. E. 12th AVENUE Avery H. Steinmetz PORTLAND, OREGON

Quality Stock

ASPARAGUS	
Mary Washington	Per 1000
1-yr., heavy lots of 10,000 or more	\$12.50
2-yr. lots of 10,000 or more	10.00
2-yr. lots of 10,000 or more	15.00
2-yr. lots of 10,000 or more	13.50
BOYSENBERRY (ready early spring)	Per 1000
1-yr.	\$60.00

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
FRUIT TREES
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
VINES AND BULBS
PORTLAND ROSES

Write for our Catalog

A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Wholesale Only

GOOD WESTERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
Shade Trees

Grown right and packed right.
Combination carloads to Eastern distributing points will save you on freight.

AS ALWAYS—OREGON'S BEST SOURCE of GOOD ROSES

Our limited crop is reserved for our regular customers this year.

PETERSON & DERING

Wholesale Rose Growers
Scappoose, Oregon

LABELS - MARKERS - TAGS

WE COVER THE 3 PACIFIC COAST and 9 adjacent states LIKE SUNSHINE. Been doing it 11 YEARS.

WE CAN, DO AND WILL FURNISH THE BEST Labels, Markers and Tags IN THE WORLD—Paper and Wood—Plain, Painted and Printed.

A postal card will bring our DELIVERED PRICE LIST.

R. R. RICHARDSON, Manufacturer-Wholesaler
3314 W. Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles 16, Calif.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators

MILTON—Since 1878—OREGON

OUR SPECIALTIES

Birches—Flowering Cherries, Crabs and Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Lilacs—Lindens—Flowering and Globe Locusts—Columnar, Globe, Norway and Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Oregon Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST FOR QUOTATIONS

Combination Carloads to Eastern distributing points at minimum freight cost.

OREGON-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have a complete line of shade and flowering trees, both whips and heavier branched stock.

Flowering Cherries, Flowering Crabs, Plums and Locusts, Norway and Wiers Maples, Oaks—Chinese Elm—Mountain Ash—Birch—Hawthorns.

DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

6691 S. W. Capitol Highway
PORTLAND 1, OREGON

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

Specializing in fruit tree seedlings since 1914. We also have Norway and Schwedler Maple, Chinese Elm, European White Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping Birch, Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn and Kwanzan Flowering Cherry. All 2-yr.-old stock.

John Holmason, Prop.
2244 N. Skidmore Ct.
Portland 11, Oregon

COLLAR ROOTS ON CHERRY.

Malformations characterized by an excessive number of roots at the collar region of cherry trees have been noted on Mazzard seedlings and on nursery trees budded on Mazzard seedlings. Anatomical and other studies on Mazzard cherry seedlings having excessive root at the collar region were undertaken by E. A. Siegler, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and reported recently in the *Journal of Agricultural Research*.

The type of malformation discussed differs from that of infectious hairy root on apple and other hosts, in that these root formations occur over a general and indefinite region as compared with the more compact, localized masses of root primordia or of roots resulting from infection by the hairy root organism. Further study would be required to determine whether genetic or environmental factors are involved; limited observations indicate, however, that conditions favoring vigorous growth frequently may result in numerous roots on the hypocotyl of young seedlings. In the absence of information to the contrary, it is assumed that the economic losses due to discarding affected trees are relatively minor. The evidence, however, that the malformations described are nonpathogenic should aid nurserymen and inspectors in grading cherry trees.

Pathological and anatomical studies were made to determine the nature of malformations characterized by an excessive number of roots on the Mazzard cherry seedling rootstocks just below the ground line. In extreme cases these tufts of roots cause malformations so pronounced as to result in the discarding of the affected trees.

Although these root formations bear a slight resemblance to the hairy root disease of apple, caused by *Phytoponas rhizogenes*, routine pathological studies have failed to disclose a causal organism. Inoculations on young Mazzard seedlings with the hairy root organisms resulted in infections that were typical of the hairy root disease, but atypical of the root formations reported.

The anatomical studies demonstrated the presence of root primordia in the hypocotyl of young seedlings in sufficient numbers to account for the gross appearance, observed later, on nursery trees. The fact that many of these primordia bear such a definite morphological relationship to the parent tissue indicates that their

presence is a normal occurrence in many seedlings.

Adventive primordia are formed in the hypocotyl most frequently at the beginning of or in the early stages of secondary growth. At this time they become differentiated (1) opposite the general regions of the primary xylem strands as a result of activity in a group of cells most of which appear to be cambium derivatives and (2) in the cambium region beneath the fibers as a result of activity of a small group of cells that are recent cambium derivatives.

In later states of secondary growth, adventive primordia are usually confined to the broad phloem rays opposite the primary xylem regions. They are differentiated as a result of activity of a comparatively large number of parenchyma cells.

The morphogenetic relation of the initiating cell or group of cells, as well as the environment in which these cells develop, has been briefly considered. This relation may be a factor in influencing the production of primordia. In general, adventive primordia are initiated in derivatives from those regions of the cambium that may be considered the least stabilized in producing xylem and phloem elements.

INDIANA TO EXPAND STATE NURSERIES.

The Indiana division of forestry has decided to give first priority to tree nursery expansion in its post-war program.

The recommendations of county land use planning groups point to a need for some degree of reforestation on 750,000 acres of land now classed as farm land. In addition, they point to a need for tree wind-breaks and other protective types of tree planting on agricultural land.

Existing nursery facilities on the Clark state forest, Jackson state forest, and the Jasper-Pulaski state game preserve can be developed to a point where they will produce enough trees annually to reforest 15,000 acres. This means the planting of 15,000,000 trees a year. These developments will be completed first, and the need for additional facilities will then be analyzed before any new forest tree nurseries will be constructed.

In the meantime the Indiana state nurseries are planning to produce somewhere between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 trees in the spring of 1945. This figure is based upon the demand for planting stock from the state nurseries last spring.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,
each additional line 20 cents,
per insertion.

BERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Certified 6,000,000 Blakemore, Klondike, Aroma and Duncan. Grown on new land. Excellent quality. Orders booked for fall and spring delivery. \$7.50 per 1000, 25 per cent deposit with order. Due to the shortage of strawberry plants, we advise you to book your order at once.

ROMINES PLANT FARM
Dayton, Tenn.

BERRY PLANTS
Eldorado Blackberry, Improved, hardy, strong, No. 1, 2-yr. field plants, bearers of large luscious fruit. \$2.00 per 100; 2000 for \$25.00.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.
Strawberries, dewberries, youngberries, common and thornless boysenberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries. Booking orders now for fall and spring delivery. V. P. BASHAM, Mountainburg, Ark.

BULBS**TULIP BULBS**

	Per 100
9 to 10 cm.	\$4.80
8 to 9 cm.	4.25
Flowering Size	3.60

Clara Butt, Inglescombe Yellow, Inglescombe Red.

Mixed Tulips—all colors. Per 100

1st size	\$4.50
2nd size	4.00
Flowering Size	3.30

Ask for price list on other varieties of bulbs.

GILMORE PLANT & BULB CO., INC.

Julian, N. C.

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS

	Per 1000
11 to 12 cm.	\$7.50
12 to 13 cm.	25.00
13 to 14 cm.	27.50
14 to 15 cm.	36.00
15 cm. and up	42.00

Paper White Narcissus for immediate shipment.

GILMORE PLANT & BULB CO., INC.

Julian, N. C.

Surplus Stock
can be easily and quickly turned into
Cash
listing it in the
American Nurseryman Classified Ads.

EVERGREENS—Lining-out

1,000 each Juniperus hibernica, fastigiata, Vonehron and Andorra plumosa, 2-yr. R.C., 10c.

50,000 Taxus cuspidata, 2-yr., R.C., 4 to 6 ins., 5c; 6 to 8 ins., 6c.

2,000 Taxus cuspidata, 4-yr., frame trans., 40c.

2,000 Taxus cuspidata, 4-yr., pot plants, 35c.

2,000 Taxus cuspidata, 2-yr., pot plants, 20c.

1,000 Tsuga canadensis, frame trans., 6 to 8 ins., 15c.

500 Juniperus hibernica, 3 to 3 1/2 and 4 ft., 5c, \$1.50 and \$2.00, B&B.

2,500 Juniperus pfitzeriana, 2 to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 and \$1.75, B&B.

250 Juniperus Hilli's Golden Pfitzer, 2 and 3 ft., \$1.50 and \$2.00, B&B.

65 Tsuga caroliniana, 4 ft. sheared, \$4.00.

50 Mahonia aquifolium, 18 to 24 ins., \$1.25.

2 Cornus florida rubra, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

1/2 acre of peonies for division, named sorts.

HUMPHREYS LANDSCAPE SERVICE,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Colorado Blue Spruce. Per 100 Per 1000

S., 4-yr., 4 to 8 ins.	\$2.00	\$15.00
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Trans., 4-yr., 3 to 5 ins.	3.00	25.00
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Trans., 5-yr., 4 to 8 ins.	3.50	35.00
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Norway Spruce. Trans., 4-yr., 6 to 14 ins. ... 3.00 25.00

American Arborvitae. Pot-grown, 6 to 8 ins. 5.00

Balsam Fir. Tr., 3 to 5 ins. 3.50

Cash please (no C.O.D.)

JOHN ZELENKA,

R. 2, Box 179, Grand Haven, Mich.

PFITZER JUNIPER — 3000 2-yr., strong rooted cuttings for lining out now. \$7.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 1000.

HOLM'S LANDSCAPE NURSERIES,

Box 113-A, Homewood, Ill.

American Arborvitae, 2-yr. old, 3 to 6 ins., \$15.00 for 500; \$25.00 per 1000.

WM. E. WENTZELL NURSERY, Sewell, N. J.

EVERGREENS—Specimen

EVERGREENS B&B		Priced Per Lot
American Arborvitae	Each	
490 2 to 3 ft.		\$0.75
Pfitzer Junipers		
385 2 to 3 ft.		1.25
725 3 to 3 1/2 ft.		1.50
Magnolia Soulangiana		
45 3 to 4 ft.		1.25
Savin Junipers		
430 18 to 24-in. spread.		1.00
Globe Arborvitae		
840 18 to 24 ins.		.75

FOREST CITY NURSERY, Forest City, N. C.

300 Koster Blue Spruce, 3 to 7 ft.		
200 Pink Dogwood, 6 to 12 ft.		
500 Scotch Pine, 12 to 15 ft.		
500 Norway Spruce, 3 to 5 ft.		

Make offer. Owner in army and forced to sell.

BURMAK NURSERY,
Hillside Ave. R. F. D. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.
Tel. Peekskill 1151-MWAX-LEAVED LIGUSTRUM
Several thousand choice plants for sale.
18 to 24 ins.; 2 to 2 1/2 to 4 ft.WATSON NURSERY,
Monticello, Fla.

HARDY PLANTS

MINNESOTA

GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS
Duluth, Moonglow, Welcome, Chippewa, Purple Star, Red Gold, Sun Red, Water Lily, Pipestone, clumps 30c each. 1944 Introductions—Butterball, Glacier, Redwood, Snowball, clumps 75c each. Also dahlia-flowered E. A. Wender, Manantico, Santa Claus, 15c each. Robert Brydon, 30c each.

PERKINS BROS., R. R. 6, St. Paul 9, Minn.

SURPLUS

Soft (silver) Maple, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., some 5 to 6 ft. About 10,000 above sizes.
Elegans Lilies, 5 to 6 ins., 12c; 6 to 7 ins., 15c; 7 to 10 ins., 18c.
Fall Daisy, Ulinosimum, tall, \$6.50 per 100.
Pink Peony, dble., 3 to 5 eye, 12c, lost tags.
Send for surplus list.

SWEDBERG NURSERY, Battle Lake, Minn.

PACHYSANDA

From 2 1/2-in. pots.

\$6.00 per 1000.

NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Ky.

Rainbow Iris collection, very lovely varieties; 1 each of 25 kinds, \$3.00; 1 each of 50 kinds, \$5.00; 1 each of 100 kinds, \$7.50; labeled. Smith Gardens, Clarkston, Wash.

VERBENA

Perennial, bright pink, large field plants, \$4.00 per 100; 2000 for \$30.00.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

ROOTS

About 75,000 strong, one-season, MARTHA WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS roots. Shipped in moist peat. Net weight over 40 lbs. per 1000, \$12.00 here. Net weight over 25 lbs. per 1000, \$10.00 here. Order now.

A. E. GUSTAFSON, Supt. of Schools
Pine City, Minn.

SEEDS

CHERRY AND PEACH PITS. Mazzard Cherry Seed testing 90 per cent and better germination. 75c per lb. in lots less than 50 lbs. Larger quantities 60c per lb. Lovell Peach Pits, new crop. Quoted on request.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES,
Waynesboro, Va.

PEACH PITS

Southern collected, properly cured, high germination. Small seeds, \$3.50 bu.; medium size, \$3.00; large, \$2.50. Terms 1/2 cash with order, balance C.O.D. Samples upon request. Also 15-yr. Boxwood, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

RIVERDALE NURSERIES, Riverdale, Ga.

DELPHINIUM SEED

Pacific Hybrid, V. & R. mixed

\$8.00 per oz.

SEASTOPOL NURSERY CO.

Sebastopol, Cal.

SHRUBS and TREES

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK
4 to 6-yr. old shade trees, Oriental Plane, Silver Maple, Green Ash, Willow, Poplar, Spruce, Forsythia, Weigela, Hydrangea, Hedges, Dogwood, Hemlock, Red Twig Dogwood, Morrow's Honeysuckle, Phlox Subulata, Moss or Mountain Pinks, 4 colors. Azalea, Hinodegiri, Larch, Pine, Cushion Mums, Berry, Mimosa Trees and many others. 100,000 plants and trees. Dig them yourself and take 2,000 assorted trees or more at 9c each. Will give buyer 1 year to dig them.

WM. E. WENTZELL NURSERY, Sewell, N. J.

AMUR RIVER SOUTH PRIVET. 2-yr., heavily branched. 2 to 3 ft., \$8.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000. 3 to 4 ft., \$10.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES,
Waynesboro, Va.

Priced Per Lot

California Privet

250 12 to 18 ins. \$15.00

Paniculata Grandiflora Hydrangea

100 2 ft. 25.00

Rose of Sharon, assorted colors, 100. 35.00

Silver Maple

100 4 to 6 ft., well branched. 30.00

100 8 to 10 ft., well branched. 75.00

Lombardy Poplar

100 6 to 8 ft. 20.00

Black Walnut, bushy.

100 3 ft. 30.00

Pussy Willow

100 2-yr., 10 ft. 30.00

Green Ash, shade trees.

100 8 to 10 ft., well branched. 75.00

Phlox Subulata, assorted colors, 225. 10.00

Hall's Honeysuckle, heavy clumps, 200. 10.00

Locust, 100 3 ft. and over. 20.00

Red Raspberry Plants, Latham, 200. 15.00

Strawberry Plants, 300. 10.00

Boxwood, 300 2-yr., well branched. 30.00

Chrysanthemums, hardy, mixed colors, 300. 30.00

Larch, 100 5-yr., 2 ft. 20.00

Azalea Hinodegiri.

100 6 to 8 ins., sheared. 40.00

Colorado Blue Spruce

100 8 to 15 ins. 30.00

Canadian Hemlock

100 10 to 18 ins. 30.00

Norway Spruce

100 12 to 18 ins. 30.00

The above are all field-grown and in healthy condition. These prices are good until December 1, 1944. We are well stocked. Please send money or check with order.

WM. E. WENTZELL NURSERY, Sewell, N. J.

EVERGREENS AND TREES

Red Cedar, Pine and Magnolia Glauca, 12 to 18 ins., 10c ea. \$75.00 per 1000.

Red Maple, Red Oak, Poplar, Liquidambar

Styraciflua, Sweet Gum, fragrant-flowering

pink Crab Apple, Chinaberry, red and yellow

Sweet Plum seedlings 1 to 2 ft., \$6.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$12.00 per 100.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera Halliana Japonica (Hall's Honeysuckle), strong No. 1 2-yr., field-grown; three to four 18 to 20-in. leads. Carefully graded, selected plants, \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000. Lighter plants, \$20.00 per 1000. Immediate shipment.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

REALLY SPECIMEN STOCK

Norway Mules. 2 ins. and up

American Arborvitae. 12 to 20 ft.

Colorado Blue Spruce. 6 to 10 ft.

CHAS. MOMM & SONS, INC.

1417 Stuyvesant Ave., Union, N. J.

EXQUISITE DAFFODILE ODORE

Wholesale and retail; prices on request.

Asparagus roots, Mary Washington and Paradise; \$8.00 per 1000. F.O.B. Newberg.

ROY WILKINS, Newberg, Ore.

Send for new Fall list of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and EVERGREENS, both liners and whip-grade stock.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.

Dresher, Pa.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. 6 to 8 ft., \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100. 8 to 10 ft., \$6.00 per 10; \$45.00 per 100.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES.

Waynesboro, Va.

CORNUS FLORIDA

Heavy quality mammom-flowering white

Dogwood, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.

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PAPER SHELL PECAN TREES, extra-fine, budded and grafted. World's largest growers.

Fruit Trees. New catalog and prices free.

BASS PECAN CO., Lumberton, Miss.

VINES

Per 100

Ampelopsis Lowi, 3 ins. \$25.00

Ampelopsis Lowi, 4 ins. 40.00

Well established from pots.

ADAMS NURSERY, INC.

Westfield, Mass.

DECORATIVES

CHRISTMAS TREES. Car and truck loads.

Scotch Pine boughs and tips for making

wreaths, roping and grave blankets. Evergreen liners for fall and spring planting.

Order early.

SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES,

Johnston, Pa.

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New 1944 clean, selected Gum Balls, Pine

Cones, Chinaberry, Cotton and Magnolia pods,

Pine Needles, berried Cedar, bright autumn

leaves in various colors. Liberal sample of all, \$5.00.

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Cattails, beautiful Plumosus sprays, any

length, fine for wreaths and other decorations. \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000.

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DECORATIVES

Christmas trees, car and truckloads; berried Red Cedar, Pine, Holly, Mistletoe, etc.

Attractive prices on 1000 or more lots.

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DYED GREEN—pencil thickness

Contents	Price
Per bale	Per bale
2000	\$7.50
2000	10.00
2000	12.50
2000	15.00

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Per bale	Per bale
1000	\$9.25
1000	11.50
1000	13.50
1000	17.00
500	11.50
500	12.50

Contents	Price
Per bale	Per bale
500	\$15.50
250	13.00
200	12.50
150	11.00
100	8.50

F.O.B. New York and Chicago. Bale lots only.

* These sizes available for prompt shipment from New York.

** These sizes available for prompt shipment from Chicago.

*** These sizes available for prompt shipment from both New York and Chicago.

Quantity discounts: 10 bales up, less 5%.

25 bales up, less 7 1/2%.

MCHUTCHISON & CO., New York 7, N. Y.

95 Chambers St.

PEAT AND SPHAGNUM MOSS

Baled or bulk in carload. Immediate delivery. Lowest quotations and samples on request.

TOBE'S TREERY, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

GIBRALTAR Frost Covers pay for themselves. Economical, long-lasting, also ideal for windbreaks. 6 ft. wide; 50 ft., \$12.75; 100 ft., \$26.00; 150 ft., \$39.00. NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

BURLAP

Excellent quality, lightweight. \$10.00 per 100 lbs. F.O.B. Greensburg. Mail check with order.

TYGER'S NURSERY, R. D. 4, Greensburg, Pa.

COTTONETTE Squares are best for balling. Saves time and twine. All sizes in stock.

Write for prices. NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

N. Y.

WANTED

Hardwood cuttings, 8-in. lengths, of Weigela Eva Rathke, Philadelphus virginalis, Buddleia Ille de France, Cydonia japonica upright red, Forsythia forsternii, Forsythia viridisissima, Hydrangea quercifolia, Kerria japonica pleniflora, Kolkwitzia amabilis, Lonicera tatarica rubra, Lonicera tatarica rosea, Philadelphus coronarius, Prunus glandulosa, Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Spiraea Vanhouttei, Syringa persica, Syringa vulgaris, Viburnum tomentosum plicatum. Must be true to name. Please quote prices November delivery.

T. G. OWEN & SON, INC., Box 946, Columbus, Miss.

WANTED: Transplanted understocks as follows:

Acer palmatum

Juniperus virginiana

Cornus florida

Magnolia kobus

Magnolia acuminata

Magnolia glauca

Picea excelsa

Please quote prices in lots of 1000 to 5000.

HESS NURSERIES, P. O. Box 62, Mountain View, N. J.

WANTED: Rosa Multiflora seedlings.

thorny or thornless, in small or large quantities, up to 100,000. Want 6 to 8 m.m. or next size.

BOBBINK & ATKINS, East Rutherford, N. J.

WANTED: Honeyuckle 12 to 18 ins. 18 to 24 ins. and 2 to 3 ft. Russian Olive Seedlings 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. We will appreciate your prompt quotations.

THE FILLMORE COUNTY NURSERY, Canton, Minn.

WANTED: 100 lbs. New Crop Wistaria Sinensis Seed.

Please quote.

CHASE NURSERY CO., Chase, Ala.

Letters from Readers

A FLEETING OPPORTUNITY.

Due largely to the sustained efforts of the Northern Nut Growers' Association (G. L. Slate, secretary, Geneva, N. Y.), there is at present an unprecedented interest on the part of the public in the planting of nut-bearing trees. This interest is further heightened by the realization that the Chinese chestnut offers the chestnut-hungry American public a nut quite equal, or superior, to the vanished American sweet chestnut.

Whether this heightened interest is to be transient or permanent depends entirely on the intelligence and morality with which the nursery industry meets the opportunity.

Growing nut nursery stock takes time, patience and experience. The present scarcity of good stock has encouraged fly-by-night operators to sell anything they can get, on extravagant claims, at fancy prices. Even nurseries that would scorn to sell misbranded apple or peach trees do not hesitate to sell seedling nut trees under synthetic variety names. Seedling black and English walnuts of unknown ancestry are sold as producing "delicious, thin-shelled nuts in two or three years." Seedling chestnuts are offered in such phrases as, "Just think, you can gather delicious, sweet, golden chestnuts in your own back yard in a year or two."

When the purchaser waits ten to fifteen years to get a few thick-shelled black walnuts from his "marvel tree" and finds his English walnut kills back each winter, it does not help the nursery business any.

Also, if the "delicious, sweet, golden chestnuts" prove to be Japanese seedlings so astringent that they are inedible unless boiled, he will wonder what he saw in chestnuts when he was a boy.

There are indeed excellent named varieties of nuts worthy of wide-spread planting, but in no case are they seedlings. It is true that seedlings may be expected to make as good shade and ornamental trees as the named varieties and may produce good nuts on occasion, but they cannot, ethically, be sold as other than seedlings. To give them a variety name such as "Hotshot's Thin-shell" is clearly a betrayal of the customer's confidence.

If the nursery industry will take the time and pains necessary to build up stocks of worth-while varieties of nut trees, the present interest will become permanent; if, on the other

hand, loose tendencies are permitted to prevail, a disillusioned public will certainly turn to new interests.

H. F. Stoke.

TREES FOR BIRTHDAYS.

I intended writing you before this to tell you of a man I met on a train a few months ago. He lived on the outskirts of Boston on what he called his "two-acre farm." All of his children were born there and are now adults. Being a lover of anything that would grow on his "farm," he told me that he could not think of anything more suitable to give his first child on the seventh birthday than an apple tree. It was accepted so pleasantly that he gave each child something in the way of a tree on its seventh birthday. He told me it instilled a sense of ownership at an early age, and the pride of owning the tree still exists today even though the children are married and are away from the homestead. He believes his children have more love and respect for trees now, because of his original idea.

Many nursery firms stress giving nursery stock as gifts, but I have never heard of any suggesting this type of a gift to a young boy or girl who has a birth anniversary in the planting season of nursery stock. Of course, this type of gift would not be suitable to every child, but, I believe, nurserymen could sell some trees by suggesting this idea to their customers.

Frank Donovan.

LILACS BLOOM IN DENVER.

The weatherman has sure fooled the plants around Denver this fall. October 1 found Persian lilacs in full bloom, and many other shrubs in partial bloom. Many flowering crabs, honeysuckle, sand cherries, Nanking cherries, thimbleberry plums and forsythias were coming into bloom. In a country of unusual weather, this has truly been an "unusual" year. The spring was unusually wet, and we have had three bad hailstorms. The last hail almost completely defoliated trees and shrubs in some sections. That was August 26. No rain has fallen since, and most nurserymen have avoided irrigating for fear it would induce a late rank growth which would surely winterkill. In spite of this, the roots evidently were not convinced that fall was here, although the tops were

BLACK WALNUTS for Profit

(See American Nurseryman for October 1, page 28.)

Plant this fall or stratify

1944 crop Nuts

Unhulled, \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Experience shows that the unhulled germinate better than the hulled.

ROBERT DAVID PINNEY, Seedsman
Ottawa, Kansas

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LOVELL PEACH PITS

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Write today for quotations.


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Send for New Seed List.

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Wholesale crude botanicals.

E. C. MORAN Stanford, Mont.

NO OBLIGATION
LAWN PROBLEMS ANSWERED
in connection with research on
our four Grass Proving Grounds
F. H. WOODRUFF & SONS, INC.
MILFORD, CONN.
TOLEDO, O.

fooled, and the roots continued to send up sap, which had to go somewhere and so developed the dormant flower buds which were ready for next spring.

Many tender-barked things were badly skinned and pecked by hail. Evergreens had half their foliage knocked off. Altogether, some nurseries in the Denver area will have little salable stock for next spring.

George W. Kelly.

MAY FLIES STOP TRAINS.

Imagine, if you can, a freight train pulled by a great electric engine being delayed and even stalled by swarms of may flies, more commonly known as shad flies.

That is what happened on the Pennsylvania railroad during the flight season of the insects. Electric engines pull long freights between Enola, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The tracks parallel the Susquehanna river below Columbia, Pa., passing the big dams at Safe Harbor, Holtwood and Conowingo. Backwaters of the dams provide breeding places for the may flies. Several days of 90-degree weather recently stepped up May fly hatching operations. Millions filled the air day and night and for three days made life miserable for train crews along the river. Headlights of the engines drew the flies as sugar draws house flies. They piled up on engine roofs, lodged on wires and insulators and caused short circuits, flashovers and kickoffs of switches. Motors refused to function and trains had to slow down or stop.

Division Engineer D. W. Tyler, Baltimore, called Dr. A. B. Champlain, entomologist of the Pennsylvania bureau of plant industry, for assistance. The doctor said that little could be done, as the flight season was practically over and it might be three years before the swarming flies again caused trouble.

Mr. Tyler said that fires were built along the river bank and the flies swarmed to the light and were destroyed. It was reported that dead insects were piled eight to ten inches thick in some of the drainage ditches and that trees and poles were covered. Mr. Tyler said that no serious damage was done.

E. F. R.

FOR SALE
Because of failing health, we have decided to sell our 10-acre nursery now, complete with general nursery stock. Now, modern home. Ideal location. Best of soil and irrigation.

If you wish to start with a well established paying business, you should call and investigate at once. Located at Fort Morgan 23 years. Have no agents, but sell direct to customer, using small price list. Have landscaped and planted the better homes in this and surrounding towns.

This is a wonderful opportunity to start right.

FORT MORGAN NURSERY.
R. J. Curry, Owner, Fort Morgan, Colo.

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Help and Situation Wanted and For Sale advertisements.
Display: \$2.50 per inch, each insertion. Liners: 20¢ line; minimum order \$1.00.

HELP WANTED

ATTENTION

RETURNING SOLDIERS AND DEFENSE WORKERS

We have a permanent job for you if you can qualify for any of the following positions which we will add to our present organization:

BOOKKEEPER with tax experience and capable of typing.

\$1800 to \$4000 a year.

FLORAL DESIGNER, experienced. \$1500 to \$2400 a year.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. \$1800 to \$3600 a year.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEER. \$1800 to \$3600 a year.

GREENHOUSE MAN. Grower of potted plants, etc.

\$1500 to \$2600 a year.

NURSERYMAN, PROPAGATOR and GROWER.

\$1500 to \$2600 a year.

TERMITIC SALESMAN and TREATER. \$2200 to \$3600 a year.

TREE SURGEON. \$1800 to \$3600 a year.

Give references, experience, age and full particulars in detail in first letter. No applicant will be given a personal interview without letter of qualification first. Other than ex-soldiers, applicant will be required to have a statement of availability or be exempt from draft service.

ARTHUR MURRAY CO., INC.

Nurserymen & Florists

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HELP WANTED

Nursery foreman. Man who knows how to grow general line and especially one who can handle men. Good permanent job for right person. Old reliable nursery in south central state.

Give experience and qualifications. Address Box No. 321, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4.

FOR SALE

CAMELLIA NURSERY

In California. Nationally known.

About 75,000 plants. \$50,000 needed to handle. A money-maker. Address Box 322, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4.

HELP WANTED

Nurseryman capable of maintaining complete 10-acre city nursery. No greenhouse, house and utilities on nursery property included. Selling experience desirable. A good place for the right person, with reliable, permanent firm in business 22 years in same location. Give full particulars in first letter.

Puget Sound Nursery
9201 Pacific Avenue
Tacoma 4, Wash.

FOR SALE

Established 13 years, in a county seat town with a \$20,000,000 postwar development now under way. New building, modern living quarters, storage, greenhouse and modern display yard. In the heart of the city, serving 100,000 population. Nearest competing nursery 40 miles. Opening for florists' business in connection.

Low inventory, high-class clientele, immediate possession. Owner wished to retire. Price \$12,000; \$8,000 cash, balance long-term payments.

Address No. 325, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

Man familiar with nursery trade to travel for horticultural magazine, representing editorial and advertising departments.

Write fully as to experience and your qualifications for this position. Address Box 323, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4.

WANTED

Wanted to buy small nursery in mid-west; prefer Chicago area. Will consider partnership with elderly nurseryman who wants younger man to share responsibilities. Must be good location.

Address No. 326, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4.

JOBBERS WANTED

Balsam Festooning for street and interior decorating. We manufacture the best. Special prices for jobbers of 100 cases or more. We project jobbers' prices. Early orders received prior to November 15 will be given lowest rates. Sell your own city and surrounding towns their Christmas street decorations. Write for prices now, stating approximately the amount you may want.

NETZEL MFG. CO., Manly, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED

Young lady desires position with modern nursery, specializing in evergreens and ornamental stock, with chance for advancement. Nursery experience plus farm background. Graduate of accredited 2-year horticultural course. Address No. 324, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

Grows Superior Plants in Poorest Soil Sand, Cinders or Water

Used by florists, farmers and gardeners for:
FEEDING—flowers, vegetables, lawn and trees.
TOP DRESSING—soluble—plants absorb it quickly.
SEED GERMINATION—helps to prevent damping off.
CUTTINGS—keeps succulent until transplanted.
TRANSPLANTING—helps reduce shock and wilting.

This clean, odorless powder produces stronger root systems with more feeding branches; greater substance in stems, more and larger flowers or fruit. Does not burn roots or foliage when used in solution form as directed. Sell HYPONEX to your customers for their gardens and house plants. Nationally advertised.

1-oz. pkg. retails 72¢—packed 72 to case.
3-oz. can retails 25¢—packed 36 to case.
1-lb. can retails \$1.50 and 12 to case.
Also in 10-lb. and 100-lb. drums.
Write Jobber or use for dealer and grocer prices.
Buy from your Jobber or send 10¢ for 1-oz. sample
(makes 6 gallons) or \$1.00 for 1 lb. (makes 100 gallons).
Dealer credited on first order for 1 case for retail or drum
for your own use.

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rodent repellent

Easily applied, economical, effective.
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DEALER HAS IT. Write for detailed
literature.

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Specializing in matters regarding the nursery industry of America.
Commercial collections.
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CHARLES SIZEMORE
Traffic Manager
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For 20 years secretary and traffic manager of the American Association of Nurserymen and well known to the nursery trade.
Reference: Bank of Louisiana, Mo.

BALED SHINGLE TOW
(CEDAR SHAVINGS)
WM. A. JOHNSTON
408 Postal Bldg., Portland 4, Ore.

OLD VARIETIES OF APPLES TOP LIST OF PRODUCERS.

Though there are scores of varieties of apples grown commercially in this country (more than 260 different ones were offered in the 1941 nursery catalogs), it is a surprising fact that only eighteen varieties were specifically named in a table of leading producers in a report, "Apple Production by Varieties," issued by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in January, 1944.

One of the most surprising facts brought out in the report is that of those varieties mentioned by name, only one, the Cortland, originated as a result of carefully controlled breeding work. There are currently about 150 other varieties resulting from controlled breeding, none of which have become popular enough to be named in the list of leading producers. The reason for this is that most of the varieties of controlled breeding have been developed in comparatively recent years, while most of the popular types are much older, having resulted mainly from chance seedlings.

The late W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist of Canada, once stated that it takes forty years from the planting of the seed for a new apple variety to reach popular production. This observation is well borne out in the bureau's report, which gives the dates of origin of the eighteen varieties:

Gravenstein was imported prior to 1826; Grimes Golden, prior to 1804; Jonathan, prior to 1826; Wealthy came from the seed about 1860; Arkansas developed about 1833; Baldwin, about 1740; Ben Davis (and Gano), in the early nineteenth century; Cortland was grown from seed in 1898; Delicious was introduced in 1895; Golden Delicious, in 1916; McIntosh was introduced in 1870; Northern Spy, prior to 1800; Rhode Island Greening, prior to 1750; Rome Beauty, prior to 1850; Stayman Winesap, 1866; Winesap was well known in 1817; Yellow Newtown, in the early eighteenth century, and York Imperial, in the early nineteenth century.

Winesap, the second most popular in percentage of crop, accounting for 10.2 and 11.2 per cent of the entire crop in 1942 and 1943, respectively, is seen to be one of the oldest. McIntosh, the third in production, comprised 10.6 and 10.5 per cent of the entire crop in those two years. Jonathan, also high with 7.4 and 7.8 per cent; York Imperial, with 6.8 and 4.8, and Stayman Winesap, with

Nurseryman's Library

"A Nurseryman's library is not complete without books on plants, plant propagation and plant handling."

Here are some suggestions:

THE NURSERY MANUAL.
by L. H. Bailey. \$3.50.

MANUAL OF CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS. by Rehder. \$10.50.

ESTIMATING CHARTS. by John Surtees. \$2.00.

NURSERY SALES AND MANAGEMENT.
by Nelson Coon. \$1.50.

NURSERY COST FINDING.
by John Surtees. \$7.50.

PROPAGATION OF PLANTS.
by Kains & McQuesten. \$3.50.

MAINTENANCE OF SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.
by P. P. Pirone. \$5.00.

MANUAL OF TREE AND SHRUB INSECTS. by E. P. Felt. \$4.00.

GARDEN FLOWERS IN COLOR.
by Foley. \$1.98.

HOW TO GROW ROSES.
by J. H. McFarland & Robert Pyle. \$1.00.

LILACS FOR AMERICA.
by John C. Wister. \$1.00.

CRABAPPLES FOR AMERICA.
by Donald Wyman. \$1.00.

ORNAMENTAL DWARF FRUIT TREES.
by Eberhard Abjornson. \$1.00.

HILL'S BOOK OF EVERGREENS.
by L. L. Kumlien. \$3.50.

ROCK GARDEN AND ALPINE PLANTS.
by Correvon. \$3.50.

MODERN FRUIT PRODUCTION.
by J. H. Gourley & F. S. Howlett. \$6.00.

These books can be obtained, at the publisher's price indicated, from

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.



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CLOVERSET POTS

**Help You Grow Better Stock
Help You Make More Profit
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**For Roses, Perennials, Chrysanthemums,
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CLOVERSET POTS ARE MADE OF ASPHALT IMPREGNATED FIBER STOCK

Now made in four sizes, comparable in soil capacity to 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 9-in. clay pots. Prices as low as \$22.50 per 1000.

Non-Porous (slow to dry out) produce a better plant than a clay pot, make better satisfied customers and more profit for the Florist and Nurseryman. Order early, for freight shipments are slow.

Cloverset Lightweight Pots have been discontinued for the duration.

They make the plant look larger and better. They are so finished in appearance that they add to the attractiveness of the plant grown in them.

Large soil capacity. They are large enough to comfortably accommodate the roots in a natural position of any No. 1 Rose Plant and all the most salable-size shrubs and small trees.

They are cheap in price. They are so cheap that they can be given away with the plant, which insures the safe arrival, in first-class condition, of the plant grown in them, to its final destination.

They make the nursery business an all summer business. They permit the nurseryman to extend his selling season from early spring through the summer and fall, and to

plant Roses and other nursery stock grown in them even in the hottest summer weather, without the least sign of wilt of either the foliage or the blooms.

You can sell your plants in bloom. By growing your stock in our pots you may sell it in full foliage and in **Full Bloom**, when it will command the best price and most profits.

Encourage self-service, cash-and-carry trade with easy-to-handle potted plants. Interest and buying enthusiasm will increase when your customers select their own plants. Growing plants in full bloom need no salesman. Let your customer spend his time, not yours, in selecting plants.

Send for free circulars and prices.

Sample carton sent by mail for 25¢.

CLOVERSET FLOWER FARM 105th Street and Broadway **Kansas City 5, Mo.**

ERNEST HAYSLER & SON

6.7 and 4.2, are all old varieties of apples. Golden Delicious, introduced in 1916, had a low percentage of 1.8 and 2.7; it is the most recent in origin of the eighteen highest producers.

Delicious, accounting for 16 and 16.3 per cent of the entire crop for the two years, leads the field. It, too, was introduced in the past century (1895) and has gone to the top of the list in less than fifty years.

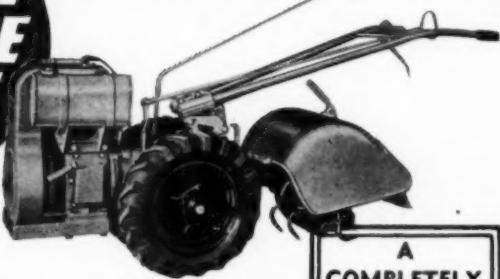
MARYLAND'S NEW PEACH.

Introduction of a new yellow free-stone peach has been announced by the department of horticulture of the University of Maryland. The new peach has been named Redskin because of its fine red color. The Redskin is a J. H. Hale seedling and the pollen parent is Elberta. Drs. A. L. Schrader and I. C. Haut are the originators of this new peach.

The Redskin peach begins ripening a few days ahead of the Elberta, but has a longer ripening season than Elberta. Thus, according to reports, the harvest period will extend through the season of both Early Elberta and Elberta. The fruit is described as round, or nearly so, and develops good size even with a heavy load of fruit and is of high edible and canning quality and, as

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with LESS MANPOWER**



Ariens Tiller is the perfect all-purpose tilling and cultivating combine for the nurseryman. It harrows as it discs as it plows . . . one operation produces a properly prepared seed bed, thoroughly aerated, with pulverized soil, shredded and evenly mixed . . . no large soil chunks to retard plant growth . . . can be operated wet or dry seasons . . . 3 models to meet your requirements. Complete details and name of nearest distributor on request.

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BED IN ONE
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its name indicates, it has a fine red color even under shaded parts of the tree.

The Redskin was originated in 1928 and has been under test in Maryland since that date. Report from there is: "It has been resistant to the usual diseases. Redskin trees

have gone through low winter temperatures of recent seasons, so that it is safe to predict that it will come through with a crop and not be listed as 'tender in the bud.' If Redskin should prove to be as widely adapted as Elberta, the higher edible quality of this variety should gradually make

Introducing E-Z CREPED WATERPROOF—The New Nursery Wrap

Light weight combined with strength—Pliable and easy forming.

Will not support mildew, fungus or moths. Mice or vermin will not eat through it.

In 200-yard rolls 24, 36, 48 and 60 inches wide.

Sheets to your order.

Reasonably prompt delivery

Write for samples and prices

EAGLE WRAPPING PRODUCTS CO.

Packing Supplies for the Nurseryman

331 North Aberdeen Street

Chicago 7, Ill.

A limited quantity available for immediate shipment in 30/30/30 plain waterproof in 200-yard rolls
18, 24, 36 and 48 inches wide.

it a part of the national peach plantings."

Trees are not available for planting by growers in 1944, but budwood will be available for propagation in 1944, which can be obtained in season by application to Dr. A. L. Schrader or Dr. I. C. Haut, Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

NEW FUNGICIDE.

A new fungicide that is applied as a liquid and forms an invisible protective film over plant tissue is announced by the Connecticut agricultural station, New Haven. The material is known chemically as disodium ethylene bisdithiocarbamate. This is one of the results of the intensive search the station has been making for substitutes for copper and other war-short chemicals.

An unusual combination of qualities fits this material for its fungicidal role, according to Dr. James G. Horsfall, of the station's plant pathology department. It goes into solution in water and forms a clear yellow liquid. The liquid flows evenly on plant tissue and, since there are no particles, leaves no spaces between particles. This film type of coverage bars the entrance of fungous spores. On drying, the material is invisible and water-insoluble, hence resistant to removal by rain. Its toxicity to plant tissue is negligible.

In common with many other new developments, practical trials have shown up a weakness that will need further research. Drain-off during spraying occurs sooner than for most protectants. Hence the deposit does not build up as well as that for particulate fungicides. This drain-off is especially noticeable on easily wetted foliage like that of the potato and the tomato.

The properties of the material suggest several special uses as a



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BENJAMIN CHASE
COMPANY
DERRY, N. H.



fungicide, Dr. Horsfall believes. It should prove useful to cherry and peach growers for application to near-ripe fruit where residues are objectionable. In wartime it would be of interest to gardeners who have sprayers without agitators since the material does not settle out of suspension. Onions and other vegetables that are difficult to wet might

SPRAY WITH C. P. O.

For better control of Juniper Scale, Red Spider, Lace Bug, Spruce Gall Aphid, Aphid and most nursery pests, use this safe, odorless, nonpoisonous and non-staining spray. C. P. O. reduces nicotine costs.

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FOR NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

WOOD LABELS

For Nurserymen

DAYTON
FRUIT TREE LABEL
CO.

Ray and Kiser Sts. DAYTON, O.

take this material better than other fungicides. Because of the absence of conspicuous residue, it should appeal to growers of ornamental plants.

Though not yet generally available, disodium ethylene bisdithiocarbamate is being manufactured commercially in small amounts.

OBITUARY

Joseph F. Ribsam.

Joseph F. Ribsam died September 28 at his home, Pine Knoll, on the Old Princeton road, Trenton, N. J., at the age of 77.

He and Mrs. Louise Kuser Ribsam, the founder of St. Francis hospital aid, Trenton, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in June, 1943.

During his long career, Mr. Ribsam developed and beautified estates in Trenton, Princeton and surrounding suburban areas. He was a noted authority on landscaping, and although he had retired from active duty in recent years, the outbreak of the war recalled him to a number of important projects, which included the grading of industrial war plants. Among them was the navy R.C.A. plant at Lancaster, Pa.

In addition to his widow, he is survived by a son, Rudolph K. Ribsam, with whom he had been associated in the R. K. Ribsam Nurseries; a brother, Martin C. Ribsam, and a granddaughter, Miss Joan Ribsam.

Mr. Ribsam was born at Trenton, November 22, 1866, the son of the late Carlman F. and Margaret Goeller Ribsam. He attended St. Francis school and at the age of 15 entered his father's nursery business, established in 1863, which at that time was located on the Chambers tract, with greenhouses at State and Wall streets.

He was associated with his father in the nursery business for many years and after his parent's death he managed the business, which, in the meantime, had been transferred from the Chambers tract to the Lawrenceville road and thence to its present site on the Old Princeton road. He retired in 1925 and the business became known as the R. K. Ribsam Nurseries, Inc., directed by his son. In 1928 he became active again in the firm, with the position of vice-president.

When he celebrated his golden anniversary last year, it marked the third such celebration in the Ribsam family. His parents observed their golden anniversary in 1910, while Mr. and Mrs. Martin C. Ribsam marked their anniversary in 1937.

Frank Horne.

Frank Horne, landscape gardener, Seattle, Wash., died at his home after an extended illness. He was 79 years old. He was born at Hemmingford, Que., and came to the United States when he was 19 years old. He is

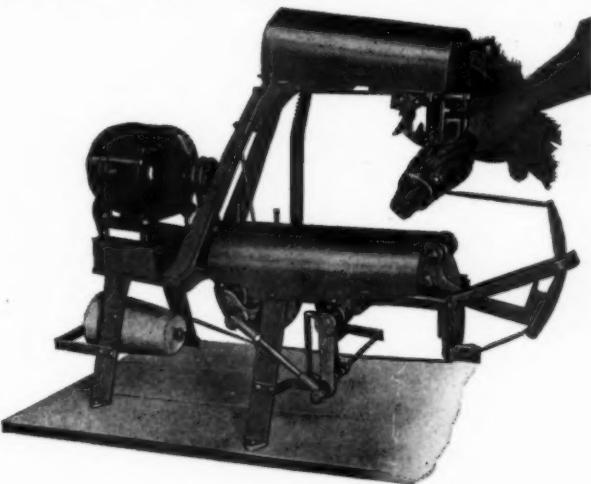
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Combination package containing generous samples of each strength with full directions, postpaid 75c.

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survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne; two daughters, Eliza Jane Horne and Mrs. Susan Begley, and one son, William F. Horne.

A. B. Franklin.

Alonzo Barry Franklin, peony grower and the originator of about 100 fine varieties, died September 25 at Minneapolis, Minn., at the age of 86. He had operated the Franklin Peony Farm on the outskirts of Minneapolis for forty-four years.

Born at Waterville, N. Y., in 1858, Mr. Franklin moved west to Three Rivers, Mich., as a small boy. After completing a grade school education, he engaged in various occupations. From small beginnings he eventually had forty-five acres of peonies, which have become famous as the Franklin Peony Farm, the home of many a prize-winning origination. By importing roots from England and France and buying every new variety available, by 1923 Mr. Franklin was growing 500 named varieties.

Surviving are a son, Loren, and a daughter, Mabel, who will carry on the Franklin Peony Farm.

CATALOGS RECEIVED.

Athens Nursery Co., Athens, Ala.—Fall wholesale list of evergreens and deciduous shrubs, 6-page folder, 4x10½ inches.

Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.—Catalog of hardy perennials for spring or fall delivery, with descriptions, 16 pages, 6x9 inches.

Kallay Bros., Painesville, O.—Wholesale trade list of ornamental trees, shrubs and evergreens, 72 pages and cover, 4x8 inches.

Forest Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.—Fall wholesale list of evergreens, deciduous flowering shrubs, shade trees, vines, 24 pages, 3¾x9 inches.

Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.—Fall wholesale list of evergreens, ornamental shrubs, shade trees, fruits, vines, perennials and roses, 48 pages, 6x9 inches.

Weller Nurseries Co., Holland, Mich.—Trade list of herbaceous perennials, rock and alpine plants, 16 pages, 6½x9 inches, and wholesale list of specimen evergreens, 8 pages, 6½x9 inches.

Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.—Fall wholesale list of shrubs, shade trees, evergreens, hardy perennials and small fruits, 24 pages, 5½x8½ inches.

O. H. Perry Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.—Wholesale price list of collected and nursery-grown trees and shrubs; 16 pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

McDonnell Nursery, Oakland, Cal.—Four-page folder, with colored illustrations of bulbs for retail trade, 8x10 inches.

Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, S. C.—Retail catalog containing descriptions of many varieties of rare camellias, 32 pages and cover, 3¾x6¼ inches.

Bobbins & Atkins, East Rutherford, N. J.—Autumn, 1944, supplement to retail catalog issued last January, illustrated in color, of roses, perennials, trees and flowering shrubs, 24 pages, 8x10 inches.

Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal.—Fall retail catalog of bulbs, roses, camellias and azaleas, illustrated in color, 16 pages, 7½x10½ inches.

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UNITED STATES and CANADA

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OUR SUBSTITUTE FOR BURLAP SQUARES.

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FALL TRANSPLANTING SEASON

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Perhaps I'm one war older than you are!

Believe me, after the last war I saw what happened. Will you let me give you some advice?

If you've got a job today—for your own sake, fellow, be smart! Think twice before you fight for a wage increase that might force prices up and land you behind the eight-ball in the end.

Salt away as much as you can out of your present wages. Put money in the bank, pay up your debts, buy more life insurance. Above all, put every extra penny you can lay your hands on into Uncle Sam's War Bonds—and hold 'em!

Nobody knows what's coming when the Germans and the Japs are licked. Perhaps we'll have good times. Okay. You'll be sitting pretty. Perhaps we'll have bad times. Then they're sure to hit hardest on the guy with nothing saved.

The best thing you can do for your country right now is not to buy a thing you can get along without. That helps keep prices down, heads off inflation, helps to insure good times after the war.

And the best thing you can do for your own sake, brother, if there should be a depression ahead, is to get your finances organized on a sound basis of paid-up debts—and

have a little money laid by to see you through!

4 THINGS TO DO to keep prices down and help avoid another depression

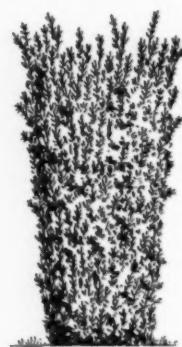
1. Buy only what you really need.
2. When you buy, pay no more than ceiling price. Pay your ration points in full.
3. Keep your own prices down. Don't take advantage of war conditions to ask for more—for your labor, your services, or the goods you sell.
4. Save. Buy and hold all the War Bonds you can afford—to help pay for the war and insure your future. Keep up your insurance.



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Hatfield Yew



Upright Japanese Yew

Heavy, well grown, transplanted stock for fall or spring delivery. Two-thirds of our year's supply is already sold. Do not delay if you are expecting to plant any of these popular varieties this year.

	Each	Each
	Per 100	Per 1000
<i>Taxus cuspidata capitata</i> (Upright Japanese Yew)		
6 to 8-inch, x flats	.23	.20
8 to 10-inch, xx frames	.35	.32
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> (Spreading Japanese Yew)		
8 to 10-inch, xx frames	.35	.32
10 to 12-inch, xx frames	.40	.37
12 to 15-inch, xx frames	.43	.40
<i>Taxus cuspidata brownii</i> (Brown's Yew)		
8 to 10-inch, xx frames	.35	.32
<i>Taxus cuspidata wardii</i> (Ward's Yew)		
8 to 10-inch, xx frames	.35	.32
<i>Taxus cuspidata hatfieldi</i> (Hatfield Yew)		
8 to 10-inch, xx frames	.35	.32
<i>Taxus cuspidata intermedia</i> (Intermedia Yew)		
8 to 10-inch, xx frames	.40	.37
<i>Taxus cuspidata nana pyramidalis hillii</i> (Hill Pyramidal Yew)		
8 to 10-inch, xx frames	.35	.32
<i>Taxus media hicksii</i> (Hicks Yew)		
8 to 10-inch, xx frames	.28	.25
10 to 12-inch, xx frames	.33	.30
12 to 15-inch, xx frames	.43	.40
15 to 18-inch, xx frames	.53	.50

250 of same variety and size at 100 rate.

Each x indicates one transplanting.

If you do not have our complete fall trade list, send for a copy.



Brown's Yew



Spreading Japanese Yew

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